

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

*China*

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### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### GENERAL

PRC Delegate Calls for Halt to Arms Race	A 1
Gu Mu Meets International Petrochemical Manager	A 2
Rwanda President To Visit; Mitterrand To Meet Hu	A 2

#### UNITED STATES

RENMIN RIBAO Comments on Planned U.S. Bomb [26 Apr]	B 1
PRC-U.S. Coal Mine Construction Begins in Shanxi	B 1

#### SOVIET UNION

Andropov Answers Questions by FRG Reporters	C 1
Venezuelan Foreign Minister Visits USSR	C 1

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

Wang Zhen Meets DPRK Party School Delegation	D 1
PRC Military Leaders Cable DPRK Counterparts	D 1
Chong Chun-ki Meets PRC Culture Ministry Group	D 2
Beijing on CPC Delegation's Return Home From DPRK	D 2
Nakasone Reiterates Importance of Japan-PRC Ties	D 2
Liao Chengzhi, Yao Yilin Meet Sakurachi	D 3
Vietnam Warned on Provocations	D 3
Impact of Nakasone 'Aircraft Carrier' Speech	D 4
[GUANGMING RIBAO 20 Apr]	

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

PLA Political Department Commends Yunnan Units	E 1
DK Forces Destroy SRV Base in Kampuchea	E 1
Thailand, Australia Differ Over Aid to SRV	E 2
Liao Chengzhi Meets Hong Kong Banker, Party	E 2
Briefs: New Envoy to Malaysia	E 2

#### SOUTH ASIA

CPI (M) General Secretary Speaks in Beijing	F 1
Afghan Guerrillas Hit Government Troops	F 2

#### WESTERN EUROPE

Qiao Shi Fetes Belgian Labor Party Delegation	G 1
Friendship Delegation Leaves for France	G 1

## EASTERN EUROPE

Zhao Ziyang Meets New Romanian Ambassador	H	1
New Albanian Envoy Presents Credentials	H	1

## MIDDLE EAST &amp; AFRICA

Mubarak, Shultz Held Talks in Cairo 26 Apr	I	1
RENMIN RIBAO Criticizes Reagan's Remarks on PLO [26 Apr]	I	1
PRC Culture Minister Ends Visit to Algeria	I	2
Gabonese Party Delegation Visits Shenzhen	I	2
Iranian Railway Delegation Arrives, Feted	I	2

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

CPC Membership in CPPCC Committee To Be Cut	K	1
CPC Circular Urges Check to Unhealthy Trends	K	1
CHINA DAILY Discusses Ways To Reform Media [27 Apr]	K	2
Regulations on Foreign Ships Using Chang Jiang	K	4
[CHINA DAILY 27 Apr]		
Joint Circular on Returned Overseas Chinese	K	6
Forum on Returned Overseas Chinese Intellectuals	K	7
RENMIN RIBAO on Improving Civil Affairs Work	K	8
State Council Supplementary Economic Provisions	K	9
Authorities Set Guidelines on Reorganization [JINGJI RIBAO 21 Apr]	K	12
Commentator Stresses Reorganization Work Quality	K	13
[JINGJI RIBAO 21 Apr]		
Contract Workers May Become Trade Union Members	K	14
Chen Pixian Examines Role of Women's Federation	K	14
Peasants Reportedly Have More Money, Savings	K	18

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui: Huang Huang Activities Reported	O	1
At Organizational Reform Meeting	O	1
At Party Discussion Meeting	O	1
At Archive Conference	O	2
At CPPCC Session	O	3
Fujian: Xiang Nan's Activities Reported	O	4
At Industrial Conference	O	4
At Armed Police Force Congress	O	5
Xiang Nan Attends Fujian CPPCC Meeting 19 Apr	O	5
Says No Factions Among Cadres	O	6
Fujian People's Congress Session Opens 20 Apr	O	6
Address by Xiang Nan	O	6
21 Apr Session	O	7
Jiangsu CPPCC Committee Holds First Session	O	8
Jiangsu People's Congress Presidium Meets	O	9
First Session 21 Apr	O	9
Han Peixin Report	O	9
More on Han Peixin Report	O	11
Second Session 23 Apr	O	12
Jiangxi Congress Standing Committee Meets 12 Apr	O	13
Corrects Unlawful Elections	O	14

Bai Dongcai Chairs Jiangxi Consultative Meeting	O 15
Jiangxi People's Congress Preparatory Meeting	O 16
Shandong CPPCC Committee Session Opens 19 Apr	O 17
Shandong People's Congress Meets in Jinan	O 17
Su Yiran Chairs Session	O 17
Second Presidium Meeting 23 Apr	O 18
Shanghai CPPCC Committee Holds First Session	O 19
Shanghai People's Congress Presidium Meets	O 19
Presidium Namelist [JIEFANG RIBAO 19 Apr]	O 20
Chen Guodong Chairs Session	O 21
Zhejiang CPPCC Committee Holds First Session	O 21
Wang Fang Attends Zhejiang Preparatory Meeting	O 22
Zhejiang People's Congress Session Opens 22 Apr	O 22
Wang Fang Chairs Congress	O 23

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Guangdong: Wang Zhen Address on Cadre Education [NANFANG RIBAO 13 Apr]	P 1
Guangxi People's Congress Session Opens 23 Apr	P 3
Hainan Supports Central Document on Development	P 4
Henan: Liu Jie Attends Opening of CPPCC Session	P 6
Henan Provincial People's Congress Meets	P 6
Preparatory Meeting Held	P 6
Session Opens 17 Apr	P 7
Plenary Meeting Held	P 8
Budget Report Given	P 9
Hubei CPC Issues Leadership Work Style Rules	P 9
Hubei: Guan Guangfu Attends CPPCC Meeting	P 10
Hubei People's Congress Committee Meeting Ends	P 11
Hubei Provincial People's Congress Held in Wuhan	P 12
Preparatory Meeting 16 Apr	P 12
Session Opens 17 Apr	P 12
Session Concludes 25 Apr	P 13
Hunan Provincial People's Congress Meets	P 14
Preparatory Meeting	P 14
Session Opens 25 Apr	P 15

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Interview With Taiwan Pilot [26 Apr]	U 1
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## TAIWAN

American Institute Asked Not To Call CPC 'China' [TZU LI WAN PAO 20 Apr]	V 1
Radio Reports CHUNG YANG JIH PAO Explosion	V 1
Legislature Approves Donor Plan for ADB	V 2

PRC DELEGATE CALLS FOR HALT TO ARMS RACE

OW261854 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Geneva, April 26 (XINHUA) -- The superpowers should put an immediate end to their arms race, nuclear arms race in particular, and take the lead in reducing their colossal arsenals.

Chinese delegation leader Li Luye made this call today at the disarmament talks here in reiteration of the fundamental standpoints of the Chinese Government on the prevention of nuclear war and nuclear disarmament.

At present, the Chinese delegation leader said, the international situation and world armaments are marked by the possession by the two superpowers of a far greater military force than the rest of the world.

For many years, Li said, the two major powers have used their massive armaments, especially their nuclear arms, as an important leverage for external expansion and rivalry for spheres of influence. This explained why they are going all out to vie with each other for military superiority. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1546 GMT on 26 April carries a report on Li Luye's speech and adds here:... in particular, nuclear superiority....] which constitutes the root cause for the increased danger of nuclear war, Li said.

"The threat of nuclear war comes from the two superpowers which are intensifying their nuclear arms race and stepping up their deployment in preparation for a nuclear war," Li noted. Now, a new round of the nuclear arms race between them has once again been gathering momentum with the emphasis on qualitative competition, he said. With the expected technical improvements and breakthroughs, their nuclear strike capabilities will multiply, he said.

The Chinese delegation leader went on to say that at present, the two major nuclear powers are both stepping up their deployment and preparations for a nuclear war. On the pretext of lacking sufficient nuclear armaments, one has openly declared that it is readjusting its nuclear strategy on such a footing as to win a nuclear war, while the other, appearing active toward the prevention of a nuclear war, is quickening, instead of slowing down, its tempo of nuclear arms expansion, deploying large numbers of new-type medium-range missiles targeted at European and Asian countries.

What is more, Li said, the two superpowers are basing their foreign policies on nuclear blackmail. They are talking about preventing a nuclear war, yet what they have been doing is just the opposite and this discrepancy between words and deeds constitutes the greatest obstacle to nuclear disarmament and the formulation of measures to prevent a nuclear war.

Li also called attention to the threat of conventional wars, saying there exists no unbridgeable gap between a conventional war and a nuclear war, but a possibility for the former to escalate into the latter.

[Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service Chinese version of the preceding paragraph reads: "Li pointed out: 'While opposing the threat of nuclear war, people must also be on guard against the real threat of conventional wars to all countries.'"]

The Chinese delegation leader pointed out, to prevent war, either nuclear or conventional, the superpowers that possess the largest arsenals and have the capability to launch a world war should be asked to undertake their special responsibility in a responsible manner. They should immediately stop the arms race, especially nuclear arms race, and take the lead in reducing their colossal arsenals. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese here adds: "If all nuclear countries are compelled to commit themselves to cut their nuclear war comes from or without regard to the nature and strength of their nuclear power, the threat of nuclear war will not be reduced. On the contrary, this would only be used by the superpowers as an excuse for refusing to undertake their special responsibilities.]"

GU MU MEETS INTERNATIONAL PETROCHEMICAL MANAGER

OW242142 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1600 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Guangzhou, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- On 20 April, State Councillor Gu Mu met with Huang Nanrong, general manager of the International Petrochemical (group) Company, Limited in Santou, Guangdong. He expressed his welcome for the company's investment in building a petrochemical complex in Santou.

Gu Mu said to General Manager Huang Nanrong: This project has excellent prospects. Guangdong Province and Santou City will closely cooperate with you in building this large petrochemical complex well. Wu Nansheng, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, was present at the meeting.

RWANDA PRESIDENT TO VISIT; MITTERRAND TO MEET HU

OW260910 Beijing XINHUA in English 0804 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Rwandan President Juvenal Habyarimana and Mrs Habyarimana will pay an official friendship visit to China between May 9 and 14 at the invitation of the Chinese Government. It will be president Habyarimana's second visit to China following his first visit in June, 1978.

This was announced by Qi Huaiyuan, director of the information department of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, at a press briefing here this afternoon.

Qi Huaiyuan added that during his stay in China, the Rwandan president will meet Chinese leaders and hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang on the further development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries as well as on international issues of common concern including African issues.

Qi Huaiyuan also announced that French President Francois Mitterrand will hold talks with Premier Zhao Ziyang and meet with Secretary General Hu Yaobang and Chairman Deng Xiaoping during his official visit to China between May 3 and 7.

The French President is scheduled to leave Beijing on May 6 to tour Xian, Nanjing and Shanghai.

I. 27 Apr 83

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

B 1

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON PLANNED U.S. BOMB

HK260900 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Jing Xian: "A Trump Card"]

[Text] It is reported that Pentagon experts are actively researching the production of electromagnetic pulse bombs. It is said that this new weapon can release strong electromagnetic pulses in an instant and make the electric circuits of the enemy's military equipment overloaded so as to destroy the entire telecommunication equipment of the enemy's defense system and launch an attack upon the enemy under favorable conditions.

The so-called "third generation nuclear weapon" will be a new "trump card" for the United States in the nuclear gambling game. According to an American scientist, however, when an electromagnetic pulse bomb is fired, the United States' own electronic offensive and defensive systems will also be hurt. It seems that the United States still has to spend a huge amount of money on research in order to change this weapon into a real "trump card." However, the United States' rival is not sleeping; it is also concentrating on the same work.

Has there ever been an invincible "trump card" at a gambling table? If the game does not come to an end, a win may become the beginning of the loss of the next round. Therefore, a hardened gambler can be stopped from gambling only by banning the game.

PRC-U.S. COAL MINE CONSTRUCTION BEGINS IN SHANXI

OW261215 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0945 GMT 24 Apr 83

[By reporter Chi Maohua]

[Text] Taiyuan, 24 Apr (XINHUA) -- Construction has begun on the first phase of the administrative and living area of the Pingsuo opencut coal mine project, a joint investment venture of China and the Occidental Petroleum Company of the United States. Over 1,000 construction workers have arrived at the construction site.

The administrative and living area of the Pingsuo opencut coal mine is located south of Beiwang, a village in the southeast part of the mining area and 4 kilometers north of the Suo County seat. The area covers 140 hectares of land, and construction will total 540,000 square meters. The entire area is divided into 12 small areas: The first phase of the project covers 5 areas and includes a 240,000-square-meter construction area. Among the structures to be built are a building for a guesthouse, three 13-story apartments for single staff members and workers, and a number of houses for Chinese and American engineering and technical personnel.

ANDROPOV ANSWERS QUESTIONS BY FRG REPORTERS

OW261341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0300 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Soviet leader Andropov, answering questions by West German reporters recently, criticized the zero option proposed by U.S. President Reagan with regard to the talks on reducing intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe and his proposal to reach an interim agreement as unrealistic and not conducive to the success of the talks. He said that the United States is not interested in reaching a genuine agreement on limiting nuclear weapons.

This was the first time he answered questions raised by reporters from the West since assuming the post as CPSU general secretary. Andropov felt that the Geneva nuclear disarmament talks between the Soviet Union and the United States have reached an impasse. He rejected in clear-cut terms the zero option proposed by the United States and Reagan's recent proposal that the United States and the Soviet Union reach an interim agreement on intermediate-range nuclear arms in Europe. He held that both these plans are aimed at disarming the Soviet Union while equipping NATO with new weapons.

Andropov also complained about the failure of the West to make proper responses to the Soviet proposal on pledging not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and a series of other Soviet proposals on disarmament. At the same time, he warned the United States not to deploy guided missiles in Alaska. He said that if this should happen, the Soviet Union cannot fail to react.

In his talk, he also threatened West Germany against accepting U.S. Pershing-II missiles and cruise missiles. He said that if these things should take place, they would bring the most serious consequences to West Germany itself.

VENEZUELAN FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS USSR

OW262036 Beijing XINHUA in English 1652 GMT Apr 83

[Text] Moscow, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano said here today that it "would be inappropriate to allow the activities of external forces, either the Soviet Union or other foreign countries to continue (in Central America)."

Speaking at a press conference in the news center of the Soviet Foreign Ministry, the visiting minister said that the present social and economic situation (of instability) in the region "has been caused precisely by those factors."

He said Venezuela stands for direct dialogue among countries concerned in Central America and the Caribbean area for improvement of the situation there.

He also said the Soviet Union has friendly relations with his country and the relations are developing.

The foreign minister also said at a banquet given in his honor by his Soviet counterpart Andrey Gromyko that the most urgent task is to create conditions for respecting the principle of no use of military force.

He said his country is worried over the heavy burden posed on those Third World countries that are suffering economic crises by the deterioration of the world economic situation. The Latin American countries have been severely affected by the present world depression, with Mexico and Brazil each owing more than 80 billion or about 90 billion dollars of foreign debts.

WANG ZHEN MEETS DPRK PARTY SCHOOL DELEGATION

OW261302 Beijing XINHUA in English 1255 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Wang Zhen, member of the Political Bureau, and president of the Party School of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, met and feted a delegation from the Kim Il-song Higher Party School of Korea led by its Vice-Director An Tong-yun. They had a cordial conversation on the work in their respective party schools.

Present were Jiang Nanxiang, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and first vice-president of the party school; Song Zhenting, dean of the party school; and Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee. Chon Myong-su, ambassador of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to China, was also present. The delegation arrived in Beijing at noon today.

PRC MILITARY LEADERS CABLE DPRK COUNTERPARTS

SK270704 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] On the 51st anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army [KPA], Defense Minister Comrade Zhang Aiping and People's Liberation Army [PLA] Chief of General Staff Comrade Yang Dezhi, of the PRC, sent messages of congratulations to Minister of People's Armed Forces Comrade O Chin-u and KPA Chief of the General Staff Comrade O Kuk-yol, of the DPRK, respectively on 24 April.

In his congratulatory message sent to Minister O Chin-u, Minister Zhang noted: On the 51st anniversary of the founding of the KPA, I, on behalf of the Ministry of Defense and all the officers and men of the PLA of the PRC, and on my own, to you and, through you, to all the officers and men of the KPA, convey the warm congratulations of solidarity.

During the past half century, the heroic Korean people, by riding through stern trials and by growing big and strong through struggle, have established the immortal feat in the struggle to win a complete victory over the outside aggressors, achieve the liberation and independence of the fatherland and to safeguard socialist construction.

We heartily hope the brotherly Korean people and People's Army, under the wise guidance of their own great leader President Kim Il-song and the Workers' Party, will effect an even-greater victory in the struggle to strengthen national defense, to accelerate the socialist construction of the fatherland, and to achieve an independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. We hope the revolutionary friendship and the militant unity between the peoples and armies of the two countries will strengthen and develop with each passing day. Minister Zhang Aiping noted those things in his message.

In his message to Chief of the General Staff O Kuk-yol, Chief of the General Staff Yang Dezhi noted: The KPA, under the wise guidance of the Korean people's great leader President Kim Il-song, has traversed the brilliant militant road. During the past 51 years, the heroic People's Army, by achieving repeated victories in the struggle to oppose the imperialists' armed aggression, to strengthen the construction in national defense, and to build the socialist state, created immortal feats for the fatherland and the people.

I. 27 Apr 83

D 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHEAST ASIA

I firmly believe that the KPA, also in the future, will effect an even-greater success in the struggle to firmly guard the fatherland and to strengthen the construction in national defense. Chief of General Staff Yang Dezhi noted these things in his message.

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS PRC CULTURE MINISTRY GROUP

SK261207 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] Together with the masses of all walks of life in Pyongyang, Comrade Chong Chun-ki, vice-premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, participated in the meeting for delivering Chinese books, which was held on 19 April at the Grand People's Study Hall. Fifty thousand books, newly sent to the DPRK from China, were exhibited in the Grand People's Study Hall in Pyongyang on 19 April.

In the meeting held for the delivery of the books, Comrade Lu Yuyi, head of the book donation delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and secretary of the party committee at the publishing bureau of the Ministry of Culture, handed over the list of the books to the Director of the Grand People's Study Hall Chon Chu-nam.

Director Chon Chu-nam said: I believe these books from China will greatly contribute to the Korean revolution and construction, and to the development of Korean science and culture.

Last year the Chinese Ministry of Culture decided to send 150,000 books to the DPRK's Grand People's Study Hall. In accordance with this decision, the Chinese Ministry of Culture sent 100,000 books to the Grand People's Study Hall in July last year. Among the 50,000 books sent from China are some 20 kinds, ranging from politics to science and engineering, agricultural science and technology, medicine, hygiene, literature and history.

Following the book-delivery meeting, Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki met with the book donation delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture and conversed cordially with them. The book donation delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Culture arrived in Pyongyang on 12 April.

BEIJING ON CPC DELEGATION'S RETURN HOME FROM DPRK

SK270537 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] The friendship delegation of the Communist Party of China [CPC] led by Kang Keqing and Kang Shien as chief and deputy of the delegation respectively, winding up the schedule of 16 days of friendly visits to Korea, returned home by train at noon of 23 April. Ambassador Zong Kewen of China to Korea arranged a banquet on the evening of 22 April in connection to the visit of the CPC friendly delegation to Korea.

NAKASONE REITERATES IMPORTANCE OF JAPAN-PRC TIES

OW261618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1601 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Tokyo, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone told a senior Chinese journalist here today he is all in favor of cultivating Japan-China friendly relations on the basis of peace and friendship, equality and mutual benefit and long-standing stability.

Speaking to Hu Jiwei, Director of China's national newspaper PEOPLE'S DAILY, who paid a courtesy call to the premier, Nakasone said emphatically that the close and friendly cooperation between Japan and China is the cornerstone for peace in Asia and the world.

The world situation today is changing like the weather, said Nakasone. But so long as the two countries continue to follow the three principles, the friendship between the two peoples will last from generation to generation, he added.

Arriving here on April 16, Hu Jiwei is now heading a PEOPLE'S DAILY delegation on a visit to Japan at the invitation of Asahi Shimbun Publishing Company.

LIAO CHENGZHI, YAO YILIN MEET SAKURAUCHI

OW261343 Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, and Yao Yilin, vice premier of the State Council, today met with Yoshio Sakurauchi, Japan's former foreign minister, and his party on separate occasions.

Present at the meetings were Wang Bingqian, Chinese minister of finance; Fang Weizhong, vice-minister of the State Planning Commission; Wei Yuming, vice-minister of the foreign economic relations and trade; and Yasue Katori, Japanese ambassador to China. After his meeting, Yao Yilin hosted a dinner in honor of the Japanese guests.

Vietnam Warned on Provocations

OW261029 Tokyo KYODO in English 1014 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 KYODO -- Liao Chengzhi, vice chairman of the Chinese National People's Congress Standing Committee, Tuesday warned China is ready to strike back at Vietnam if Vietnam expands the present border conflicts.

Liao gave the warning when he met former Japanese Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi at the Great Hall of the People here. He said China has counterattacked Vietnam after the latter had fired on Chinese farmers in the latest border actions. Liao said Vietnam was carrying out armed provocations along the China-Vietnam border while waging war on Kampuchea and that there is no room for rapprochement between China and Vietnam under such conditions.

On China-U.S. relations, strained by Chinese tennis star Hu Na's defection to the United States, Liao said China wants no retrogression but things depend on what moves the United States takes. He also expressed uncertainty about what diplomatic policy Washington would follow toward China in future. Quoting Premier Zhao Ziyang's remark during his recent Australian visit that China would firmly fight hegemonism -- China's word for the Soviet Union, Liao also said it is unthinkable China-Soviet relations would improve under present conditions.

Sakurauchi also met Posts and Telecommunications Minister Wen Minsheng and Wen asked for Japan's cooperation in a Chinese telephone network expansion project. Sakurauchi said Japan would give positive assistance to the telephone project for Tianjin, Shanghai and Guangzhou, proposed as one of several Chinese undertakings to be covered by a new Japanese yen credit.

China also called for Japan's cooperation in training Chinese telecommunications engineers to meet the sharply increased demand for telecommunications stemming from the economic pickup in the country.

IMPACT OF NAKASONE 'AIRCRAFT CARRIER' SPEECH

HK270350 Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 4

["Newsletter" by Jiang Dianming reporter in Tokyo: "Repercussions of the 'Unsinkable Aircraft Carrier' Speech"]

[Text] Japan's Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone made a statement on the issue of Japan's national defense during his visit to the United States on 18 January this year. In his statement, the Japanese prime minister stressed the necessity of turning Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Japan would, said the prime minister, enforce a blockade if necessary over the Straits of Tsugaru, Soya, and Tsushima. He was the first Japanese prime minister to make such a concrete, clear and eye-catching statement on national defense since the World War II period. The statement evoked worldwide repercussions and caused great disturbance in Japan. The argument about the statement lasted 3 months in the Diet and among the public in the country.

In reply to the questions put forward by the Diet members and reporters at press conferences, Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and his spokesmen reaffirmed that the statement made by the prime minister during his visit to the United States included the so-called "theory of the unsinkable aircraft carrier" and "theory on blockade of the straits." This statement only stressed that Japan should safeguard its own national territory if it is threatened by external forces. On 28 March, in his talk with Yasuhiro Nakasone, Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said that ASEAN countries expressed their concern for the "militarization in Japan." Yasuhiro Nakasone replied that the present cabinet was only carrying out the national defense program for safeguarding its own country and that the program remained unchanged in comparison with that of the previous cabinet. All parties not in power and dissidents in Japan viewed this statement as constituting a signal for Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet to follow the track toward gradual arms expansion. This was related to the consistent stand of Yasuhiro Nakasone, who has been persistent in revising the present Constitution of Japan which bans starting a war. They held that Japan was facing the danger of the revival of militarism. When the heated argument over this statement was going on, leading papers in Japan such as ASAHI SHIMBUN, YOMIURI SHIMBUN, and MAINICHI SHIMBUN, as well as news agencies and television stations, recently conducted public opinion polls concerning the appraisal of Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet. The result of the poll indicated more people were against Nakasone's Cabinet than were for it. Most of them were against it because they worried about its national defense policy. Referring to the Japanese people's strong reaction against the national defense policy adopted by Yasuhiro Nakasone's government, Director Goto and Deputy Director Fujinami of the Cabinet Secretariat expressed: "We will handle it carefully." Fujinami added: "Viewing the present situation, Japan is forced to adopt such measures (strengthening national defense). We hope the Japanese people can understand it."

According to the experience of our reporter from many years in Tokyo, it is impossible to find relatively identical views among journalists on some important issues. Three people sometimes hold divergent views. Recently, talking with journalists on the statement by Yasuhiro Nakasone concerning the "unsinkable aircraft carrier," our reporter noticed that the majority of the Japanese people, except for a few, held relatively identical views. They said that Japan, as an independent country, should of course maintain and have armed forces to defend its country. According to Japan's present condition, the majority of the Japanese people do not think that militarism has already revived in Japan. However, if somebody intends to carry out arms expansion under the pretext of national defense and even to lead Japan onto the path of militarism, he will meet with rejection by the Japanese people. Evidently, with the implementation of the defense policy of Yasuhiro Nakasone's Cabinet, the present argument will go on.

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT COMMENDS YUNNAN UNITS

HK270027 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] The PLA General Political Department issued a notice on 24 April commending the Yunnan border defense units that participated in the bombardment of Vietnamese forces. The notice pointed out: This small-scale bombardment of the Vietnamese army on the Sino-Vietnamese border was carried out in view of the Vietnamese authorities' instigation of the Vietnamese army to constantly engage in military provocations on our borders, in order to preserve the territorial security of our great motherland. Thanks to the high morale and bravery of the participating units, their spirit in not fearing fatigue and hardship and in fighting a continuous battle, and their accurate and heavy fire, they completely fulfilled their tasks. In particular, in the bombardments on 20 and 21 April, a certain Yunnan border defense unit's 9th company, which won a collective first-class merit, and the mortar platoon of the 9th company of a certain unit and other formations made ample preparations, took their chances well, and effectively destroyed Vietnamese military targets, winning a notable victory in killing over 40 of the enemy. They thus dealt a heavy blow at the arrogance of Vietnamese regional hegemonism.

The notice expressed the hope that the units participating in the bombardment would continue to carry forward the spirit of patriotism and revolutionary heroism, seriously sum up experiences, be modest and humble, refrain from arrogance and impetuosity, maintain a high degree of vigilance, and win new and still greater successes. All units should humbly learn from the patriotic spirit of these units and their battle style of enduring great hardship and fatigue, fighting bravely and stubbornly, strengthening the building of the units, and constantly making new contributions to defending the motherland and the four modernizations.

DK FORCES DESTROY SRV BASE IN KAMPUCHEA

OW260937 Beijing XINHUA in English 0746 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA) -- The National Army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea have destroyed a major Vietnamese military base near the northern section of Highway 502 in Kampuchea and killed 70 Vietnamese soldiers, according to reports from the Thai eastern border today.

The reports said that the Vietnamese base was located near Phnom Mak Heum, about seven kilometres south of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet. The attack on the base started on April 21. Some 1,500 resistance fighters took part in the battle.

Meanwhile, the resistance forces also attacked a number of Vietnamese positions along highway 10, inflicting heavy damage on and disrupting the transportation network of Vietnamese military supplies there. The Vietnamese are forced to transport their military supplies on foot.

THAILAND, AUSTRALIA DIFFER OVER AID TO SRV

OW262030 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Bangkok, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Thailand and Australia differ on Australia's plan to provide aid to Vietnam during talks between Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and visiting Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden here today.

According to Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Suicharitkun, Hayden explained Australia's plan to aid Vietnam as a promise made by the Labor Party during the election. Australia has not made a final decision on the issue. The Thai foreign minister said it is improper to provide aid to Vietnam when 20,000 Vietnamese troops are in Kampuchea killing the Kampuchean people.

The Thai foreign minister also reiterated that Vietnamese troops should withdraw from Kampuchea; the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is the sole legitimate government in Kampuchea which is accepted by the United Nations and Thailand opposes the Vietnamese proposal to set up demilitary zones along the Thai-Kampuchean border.

The Thai foreign minister said Thailand and its ASEAN members have never shut the door towards solving the Kampuchean problem through negotiations. However, such negotiations should not be held on the conditions raised by Vietnam alone. Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Chet Sutcharitkun said about 400,000 Vietnamese have immigrated into Kampuchea. The move is an attempt to colonize Kampuchea, he added.

Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden arrived here last night for a one-day visit on the third stop of his tour of ASEAN member countries. He will leave here this evening.

LIAO CHENGZHI MEETS HONG KONG BANKER, PARTY

OW270916 Beijing XINHUA in English 0718 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, met here this morning with P. E. Hammond, deputy chairman of the board of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and his party. Zhao Bingde, vice-president of the Bank of China, was present.

BRIEFS

NEW ENVOY TO MALAYSIA -- Beijing, 15 Apr (XINHUA) -- New Chinese Ambassador Chen Kang presented his credentials to Malaysian Supreme Head of State Tuanku Ahmad Shah yesterday, according to a Kuala Lumpur report. During the friendly conversation after the ceremony, the two sides expressed the wish to promote economic, trade, cultural, and sports exchanges between the two countries. The Chinese ambassador arrived in Kuala Lumpur earlier the same day. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1109 GMT 15 Apr 83 OW]

CPI (M) GENERAL SECRETARY SPEAKS IN BEIJING

OW261323 Beijing XINHUA in English 1257 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- E.M.S. Namboodiripad, general secretary of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), today described the talks between the Chinese and Indian parties as successful. He said the restoration and development of relations between the two parties will not only benefit India-China relations but also world peace.

In a speech delivered at Beijing University this afternoon, the general secretary said that the two parties are both believers in Marxism-Leninism which unites them. The glorious victories of the Chinese Communist Party have greatly inspired the Indian communists. "We have been popularizing your victories among the Indian peoples," he said.

Although Marxist-Leninists sometimes differ on some issues, he said, they all have a common aim and a common philosophy. This has made it possible for the two parties to restore and develop relations, he said. On Sino-Indian relations, Namboodiripad said, the two countries not only have the oldest civilizations but, during the past decades, have fought together against imperialism and colonialism.

He recalled the days of Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru's visit to China and Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai's visit to India when the most popular slogan in India was "Indians and Chinese are brothers." Although relations between the two countries got strained subsequently, Namboodiripad said, he was glad to note that these relations are once again improving.

"We, the communists of India, are very much interested in having the relations between India and China at the government level restored to normalcy," he said. Namboodiripad said he also hoped to see increasing people-to-people contacts. He suggested that India and China exchange students and teachers.

He said he and his comrades were highly impressed by the very rapid progress made in China under the leadership of the Communist Party. Although certain difficulties and problems arose during a certain period, he said, he is satisfied that the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party has taken, and is continuing to take, effective steps to overcome these bad legacies of that period.

Opening the meeting attended by 900 teachers and students, Xiang Ziming, secretary of the party committee of Beijing University, extended a warm welcome to the C.P.I. (M) delegation on behalf of the 3,200 party members in the university and the entire staff and student body.

He said Beijing University was the first institution of higher learning in China to study Indian civilization. Lectures on Indian civilization and Sanskrit began in the 1920s, and courses in six different languages in India are still being offered.

"All the staff and students in Beijing University have deep feelings for the Indian people," Xiang Ziming said. "The very fact that General Secretary Namboodiripad has come to give a speech here is a great honor for us which will go down in the annals of our university," he said.

Accompanied by Zhang Xiangshan, adviser to the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, the Indian guests saw the university's library and made a round of the campus.

Zhang Longxiang, and Ji Xianlin, president and vice-president of the university, described to the guests the glorious revolutionary tradition and the present situation of the university.

#### AFGHAN GUERRILLAS HIT GOVERNMENT TROOPS

OW261902 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Islamabad, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Afghan resistance forces dealt heavy blows to the Soviet-Karmal troops in the past 10 days in Afghanistan's Herat Province, said a leader of the resistance forces today.

Speaking to a group of reporters, regional leader of the Afghan resistance forces Syed Noorulah, said that about 5,000 Soviet-Karmal troops launched a large-scale operation beginning April 16 in a bid to stamp out the guerrilla forces and vanquish the people supporting the resistance war.

Composed of No 4 Kabul armoured unit, Qandahar mechanized forces and Kabul commando contingent, the government troops employed all kinds of modern weapons such as ground-to-ground missiles, helicopter gunships, tanks and armoured cars in an unprecedented assault upon the densely-populated guerrilla base area of Herat Province.

Strong resistance by the guerrilla forces caused heavy casualties to the government troops with hundreds of them wiped out, two Mig fighters and five helicopters shot down and many tanks destroyed, said the leader.

The Herat Province bordering on Iran has a population of 1.5 million. Mujahdeen of the province has strong positions and enjoys popular support.

Five months ago, Barbrak Karmal was compelled to cut short his planned five-day tour of Herat city to a three-hour stay due to frequent guerrilla activities there.

The resistance leader said that the Soviet-Karmal offensive was still going on, but they can never wipe out the resistance forces in Afghanistan.

QIAO SHI FETES BELGIAN LABOR PARTY DELEGATION

OW240809 Beijing XINHUA in English 0747 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Qiao Shi, alternate member of the Secretariat and head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, gave a banquet in honor of the delegation of Belgian Party of Labor.

The delegation is led by Baudouin Deckers, member of the Political Bureau of the party.

Qian Liren, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the C.P.C. Central Committee was present.

FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FRANCE

OW262024 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- A Chinese People's Friendship Delegation led by Jiang Zonglian, vice-mayor of Nanjing, left here today for a visit to France at the invitation of Palaiseau, Nogent-sur-Marne, Chilly-Mazarin, Boulogne-Billancourt and Clichy cities.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS NEW ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

OW270804 Beijing XINHUA in English 0751 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Premier Zhao Ziyang today told new Romanian Ambassador to China Angelo Miculescu that General Secretary Hu Yaobang's forthcoming visit to Romania is a "big event" in the history of Sino-Romanian relations.

In a meeting with the ambassador here this morning, Premier Zhao said General Secretary of Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hu Yaobang will soon pay an official friendship visit to Romania and meet with the Romanian Communist Party General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu. "His visit will make new contributions to strengthening the great friendship between the Chinese and Romanian peoples and the relations between the two countries and parties," he said.

The ambassador said the Romanian people are looking forward to General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit.

Chinese Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Qian Qichen was present.

NEW ALBANIAN ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS

OW270752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0745 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 27 (XINHUA) -- Dhimiter Stamo, new Albanian ambassador to China, presented his credentials here this morning to Zhu Xuefan, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee.

Present on the occasion was Qian Qichen, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

MUBARAK, SHULTZ HOLD TALKS IN CAIRO 26 APR

OW262020 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Cairo, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Egyptian President Husni Mubarak today held four hours of talks with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who delivered him a message from President Ronald Reagan on the Middle East issue.

Mubarak told reporters at the end of the talks that their discussions centered on the American-Egyptian relations and the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations. He hoped that Schultz's Middle East tour would "conclude something that will be beneficial to the region." Expressing support for the Reagan plan, Mubarak called for the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon and links between the Palestinians and the Jordanians to facilitate the start of expanded peaceful negotiations.

Shultz, who arrived here on the first anniversary of the recovery of Sinai, pointed to the recovery as a "very good reminder to everywhere that negotiations worked and the political process can achieve results while violence and rejection can not."

He stressed continued efforts for the peace process and the necessity of bringing about a settlement of the Lebanese problem. After his arrival here yesterday Shultz immediately presided over a meeting of U.S. ambassadors to major Middle East countries to assess the latest developments in the region.

RENMIN RIBAO CRITICIZES REAGAN'S REMARKS ON PLO

HK261142 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 6

["Short Commentary": "Calculation That Ignores Reality"]

[Text] On the eve of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the Middle East, President Reagan remarked that the Middle East peace talks "do not necessarily depend on PLO participation." Reagan's remark has again laid bare the stubborn U.S. stand of consistent hostility toward the PLO and the Palestinian people.

The PLO is the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, and this has always been recognized by the Arab countries as well as the international community. Reagan's rude negation of the legitimate status of the PLO further proves that the United States has no intention of changing its erroneous stand of siding with Israel and ignoring the interests of Palestine and the Arab nations with regard to the Middle East question, in a vain attempt to abolish the just struggle of the Palestinian people and forever pigeonhole the matter of a comprehensive, thorough, and just settlement of the Palestinian question. The Palestinian question is the core of the Middle East question. The only way to restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people is to let them return home, practice self-determination, and build their country. Any idea of negating the PLO and achieving Middle East peace by bypassing the Palestinian question is only a smug calculation that ignores reality. This U.S. hegemonist attitude of thinking that it can decide the destiny of the Palestinian people definitely will not be agreed to by the Palestinian people, nor will it have the consent of the Arab peoples as well as all justice-loving countries and peoples of the world.

At present, in the process of the Middle East peace talks, talks between Jordan and Palestine have broken off and negotiations for the withdrawal of Israeli and U.S. troops from Lebanon also have made no substantial progress.

I. 27 Apr 83

I 2

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

Israel is, on the one hand, making excuses for continuing to hang on in Lebanon while, on the other hand, stepping up the building of Jewish settlements on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. The fact that Reagan has chosen this time to make his bareface hostile remark about the PLO is by no means fortuitous. People are closely watching what Shultz is up to now in the Middle East.

PRC CULTURE MINISTER ENDS VISIT TO ALGERIA

OW261932 Beijing XINHUA in English 1902 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Algiers, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi ended his six-day visit here today after signing minutes of talks on the cooperation between China and Algeria in the fields of films, literature and art, personnel training, and culture relics protection.

During his stay here, Zhu was received by Algerian Prime Minister Ahmed Abdelghani and held talks with his Algerian counterpart on the development of the Sino-Algerian cultural exchanges. The Chinese culture minister also presented some books to the country's arts institutions.

GABONESE PARTY DELEGATION VISITS SHENZHEN

HK261253 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Led by Leon Auge, permanent general deputy to the general secretary of the Gabonese Democratic Party and a committee member of the Political Bureau, the delegation of the Gabonese Democratic Party arrived in the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone by train this morning for a visit. It will then go to Hong Kong. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Standing Committee member Du Ruizhi and others are accompanying the Gabonese distinguished guests to Shenzhen. Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Liang Lingguang, Guangzhou City CPC Committee Secretary Ye Xuanping, and responsible persons of relevant departments saw the Gabonese distinguished guests off at the station.

During its stay in Guangzhou, the delegation visited the Chinese Exported Commodities Fair, the party school of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, the Zhujiang paper mill, (Sulai) Brigade in (Xinjiao) Commune and its primary school, and went sightseeing in Guangzhou.

IRANIAN RAILWAY DELEGATION ARRIVES, FETED

OW261543 Beijing XINHUA in English 1426 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 26 (XINHUA) -- Chen Puru, minister of railways, hosted a banquet in honor of a visiting delegation from the Islamic Republic of Iran led by Nezhad-Hoseynian, minister of road and transportation. Iran Ambassador to China Ali Khorram attended.

The Iranian delegation arrived here this morning for a ten-day visit to China at the invitation of the ministry of railways. During their stay in Beijing, the Iranian guests will hold business talks with leaders of the Chinese Ministries of Railways, communications, the Foreign Economic Relations and Trade, and Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and the Civil Aviation Administration of China.

CPC MEMBERSHIP IN CPPCC COMMITTEE TO BE CUT

OW261415 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0954 GMT 25 Apr 83

[By reporters Zou Aiguo, He Ping]

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Committee has decided that the number of CPC members in the Sixth CPPCC National Committee will be reduced to 40 percent from 60 percent in the Fifth CPPCC National Committee.

Entrusted by the CPC Central Committee, Yang Jingren, head of the United Front Work Department of the CPC Central Committee, announced this decision this morning at the 23d session of the 5th CPPCC National Committee.

The CPC Central Committee has also decided that, with the exception of a small number of CPC members who will remain in the CPPCC National Committee because of operational requirements, all CPC members who are already members of the CPC Central Committee, its Advisory Commission or Discipline Inspection Commission, or who already have assumed actual leading posts in party and government organs shall not be members of the CPPCC National Committee.

Yang Jingren said: The Fifth CPPCC National Committee was convened in the historical situation of eliminating chaos and restoring order. Owing to the need for implementing the relevant policies and other reasons, arrangements were made for a relatively large number of veteran comrades of the CPC to become members of the CPPCC National Committee. This was certainly necessary at that time. Following the development of the situation over the past 5 years, it is necessary and possible to readjust the proportion between party and nonparty members within the CPPCC National Committee.

He pointed out: Because of such a readjustment, more members of the democratic parties and democrats and nonparty representatives of other quarters can become members of the CPPCC National Committee without having to increase the total membership. By doing this, certain veteran cadres can be relieved of their concurrent posts, more positions will be available for new people and the integration of new and old cadres can be realized in a still better way.

Yang Jingren stressed: The succession of new cadres to old is an inevitable law of social development. It is also an important hallmark indicating that there will be successors to our cause and that our cause will thrive. The Sixth CPPCC National Committee will have a number of younger members, including middle-aged and young intellectuals who have both ability and integrity, who are in the prime of their lives and are scientifically educated and who dare to create. Their membership in the CPPCC National Committee certainly will further invigorate and further vitalize the CPPCC National Committee.

CPC CIRCULAR URGES CHECK TO UNHEALTHY TRENDS

OW270435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0948 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- The CPC Central Discipline Inspection Commission recently issued a circular calling on discipline inspection departments at all levels to resolutely check the unhealthy tendencies which have appeared in some areas, departments and units in the course of structural reform.

The circular says: As the work of reforming the administrative structure is now going on throughout the country, seriously unhealthy tendencies have appeared in some areas, departments and units.

The Chemical Industry Bureau of Xiangtan Prefecture, Hunan Province, secretly divided public funds on seven occasions, from January through March this year, totalling more than 8,300 yuan. Some units, learning that they were to be abolished, hastily purchased articles with public funds and distributed them among cadres, workers and staff members. Some units have violated organizational principles by recruiting new party members and promoting cadres on a crash basis. One city party committee in Jiangsu Province, after learning of the forthcoming merger of prefectural and city organizations, appointed a large number of cadres, sending out 10 official communications, promoting, appointing and removing more than 30 cadres in a single day. Some prefectures, cities, provincial departments and bureaus have taken the opportunity of the structural reform to promote cadres hastily under all kinds of pretexts, regardless of the cadres' moral and professional qualifications and whether the work required them. A few veteran cadres in some places, before retirement, are trying in every possible way to promote subordinates they "know" and "trust," causing a lot of gossip among the masses, who call it a burst of "promotion rain." In some cities, although the administration was already overlapping and overstaffed, still larger numbers of cadres were hastily promoted, resulting in units with more section chiefs than members and clerks. Individual cadres, who are party members, and even some leading cadres have taken the opportunity to indulge in corrupt practices, helping their own children and relatives solve domicile problems, become full party members or regular workers from probationary party membership or temporary employment, get transfers, occupy more housing, and so on and so forth.

The circular points out: These unhealthy tendencies have seriously endangered the interests of the state, debased the party's reputation, violated the code of conduct party members should follow and created an extremely bad impression among the masses.

The circular calls on discipline inspection departments at all levels, in view of the problems cropping up in the course of structural reform and in coordination with other departments concerned, to educate the vast numbers of cadres who are party members to exemplarily practice the party Constitution and the "Guiding Principles for Inner-Party Political Life," observe party discipline and state laws, wage a struggle against all kinds of behavior, violating law and discipline and corrupting party style in the course of structural reform, and take concrete actions to promote the smooth progress of structural and other work reforms. Personnel involved in malpractices taking advantage of structural reform must be dealt with seriously according to party discipline and state laws and according to the nature and seriousness of the cases, in order to educate the party members and cadres.

The circular also calls on discipline inspection departments at all levels to carry out regular supervision and inspection for all kinds of unhealthy tendencies appearing in the course of structural and other reforms and, when problems are discovered, promptly and seriously deal with them.

#### CHINA DAILY DISCUSSES WAYS TO REFORM MEDIA

HK270146 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Apr 83 p 4

["Special to CHINA DAILY" by Qian Xinbo, deputy director of the Institute of Journalism of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences"]

[Text] Chinese journalists agree that the nation's media should be reformed, but there are various opinions on how the reform should be carried out.

This reform involves many aspects, including editorial policy, journalist techniques, style, structure, equipment, and education.

The first wave of reform in Chinese journalism took place around the May Fourth Movement in 1919, following the establishment of a research association of journalism proposed by the late president of Beijing University, Cai Yuanpei, and the publication of its academic journal JOURNALISM WEEKLY.

Xu Baohuang, a scholar who had just returned from the United States, was asked to supervise the daily work of the association. He introduced bourgeois journalism and newspaper management from the West. This led to a change in the tradition of Chinese newspapers, which had mainly been devoted to political essays, especially during the Reform Movement of 1898 and the revolution of 1911.

The second wave of reform came during the 1942 rectification campaign in Yanan. A series of expository writings on journalism by Lu Dingyi, Bo Gu, and Hu Qiaomu (all Communist Party publicity and communication specialists) were published in JIEFANG RIBAO (LIBERATION DAILY).

They set down the guidelines for news reporting along Marxist principles and criticized bourgeois journalism. JIEFANG RIBAO, XINHUA RIBAO, and other newspapers at revolutionary bases were reformed according to these guidelines. Since Liberation, all media departments and organizations have observed these principles and have learned from the experiences drawn out of this reform.

When China's socialist construction was in full swing in 1956, some journalistic practices were considered unsuitable. When minor reforms were carried out in RENMIN RIBAO (PEOPLE'S DAILY), some journalists and scholars put forth various opinions on journalism.

This should have greatly benefited the study of journalism and the reform of the media, but due to the Anti-Rightist Struggle, these discussions ended, and the study of journalism came to a halt for 20 years.

The third wave in the reform of China's media is now at hand. There are now more than 600 newspapers in China publishing some 80 million copies daily. There are also 150 million radio receivers, 7 million tape recorders, and 17 million television sets.

Between 1979 and 1981, 69 books were published on journalism and communication. Institutes of journalism have been set up under the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences and other academic organizations. There are now 17 societies of journalism in the country.

Foreign academic exchanges are also going on.

Two conclusions can be drawn from the experiences of reform. To copy the Soviet style of communication, as we tried to do during the 1950s, has proved a failure. It is also impossible to borrow the Western style of journalism, as there is a fundamental difference between the Chinese and Western social systems, and hence their media.

In this third wave of reform, Chinese journalists will have to find out what the fundamental features of the country's communication system are and chart its development for the future.

REGULATIONS ON FOREIGN SHIPS USING CHANG JIANG

HK270204 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 27 Apr 83 p 2

["Regulations Governing Supervision and Control of Vessels of Foreign Registry Sailing in the Yangtze River issued by the People's Republic of China"]

[Text] Article 1 The Yangtze River is the inland waterway of the People's Republic of China. These regulations have been formulated with a view to safeguarding the sovereignty of the People's Republic of China, to ensuring safety of vessels and to maintaining order of traffic in the Yangtze River Waterway and its ports in accordance with the Regulations Governing Supervision and Control of Foreign Vessels by the People's Republic of China.

Article 2 These Regulations and all relevant laws and administrative statutes issued by the Government of the People's Republic of China shall be complied with by all propelled and non-propelled vessel and other waterborn means of transport of foreign registry (hereinafter referred to as "vessels") sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports.

Article 3 For the purpose of these Regulations, the term "Yangtze River Waterway" shall mean the main waterway extending from the line joining Liuheiwu (31 degrees 30'52"N, 121 degrees 18'54"E) at the lower reaches of the Estuary of the Liu River, and the signal post (31 degrees 37'34"N, 121 degrees 22'30"E) at the lower reaches of the Estuary of the Shiqiao River, Chongming Island, and upwards to the upper boundary of Zhangjiagang (a line joining point 31 degree 59'35"N, 120 degree 20'00"E and point 31 degree 57'13"N, 120 degrees 20'00"E).

For the purpose of these regulations, the term "ports" shall mean Nantong and Zhangjiagang, being those open to vessels of foreign registry in the Yangtze River Waterway.

Article 4 These regulations shall be enforced by the Harbour Superintendency Administration of the People's Republic of China, and all vessels shall be subject to their supervision and control.

Article 5 No vessels can enter the Yangtze River Waterway or its ports without the permission of the Harbour Superintendency Administration of the People's Republic of China. Those permitted to enter the Yangtze River Waterway shall be subject to inspection of the Guaranting Office, the Harbour Superintendency Administration, the Frontier Defence Office, the Harbour Superintendency Administration, the Frontier Defence Office, the Customs and the Animal and Plant Inspection Office, and complete all relevant formalities. The above mentioned authorities are entitled to exercise on board if required.

Article 6 Vessels entering the Yangtze River Waterway shall not engage in shipping business between the ports along the Yangtze River and between the ports and the Port of Shanghai, nor shall they engage in other unauthorized operations.

Article 7 Vessels entering the Yangtze River Waterway and its ports shall:

a) A week prior to its expected time of passing through the Port of Shanghai, apply to the Harbour Superintendency Administration at her expected port of arrival through the port agent for completion of entry formalities.

b) 24 hours in advance of her passing through the Port of Shanghai (or on her departure from the last port of call if the voyage takes less than 24 hours), report the vessel's expected time of passage and the vessel's ETA at her expected port of arrival along the Yangtze River, the vessel's size, fore and aft drafts, the maximum height above the actual water line to the Harbour Superintendency Administration of Shanghai and of the expected port of arrival through the port agents;

c) Give timely advice of any alternation in the ETA reported.

Article 8 Vessels sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports shall apply to the Harbour Superintendency Administration at the port of arrival along the Yangtze River for pilotage and for passing through the Port of Shanghai, shall apply to the Shanghai Harbour Superintendency Administration for pilotage.

Article 9 Upon arrival at the port, vessels shall immediately submit the Entry Report and other relevant forms, ship's papers and relevant documents for examination and be subject to inspection. Before leaving the port, vessels shall report the time of departure and the port of destination to the Harbour Superintendency Administration and complete departure formalities through the port agent and may only leave the port after port clearance has been obtained.

Article 10 Vessels sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports shall by day hoist the national flag of the People's Republic of China at the top of the front mast and the national flag of the state of registry at the stern; and "H" flag shall in addition be hoisted when there is a pilot on board. On entering or leaving ports or shifting berths, vessels shall moreover display signal letters and other prescribed signals.

Article 11 Vessels making use of their VHF radio-telephone in the Yangtze River Waterway or its ports shall comply with the Provisional Regulations Governing the Use of VHF Radio-Telephone by Foreign Vessels issued by the Ministry of Communications of the People's Republic of China.

Article 12 In the Yangtze River, vessel's radio-telegraph and radio-telephone transmitters can only be used to communicate with the river or coastal radio-stations of the People's Republic of China, and they can only be used in ports in case of emergency, and reports shall be made to the Harbour Superintendency Administration immediately afterwards.

In the Yangtze River Waterway and its ports, vessel's signal rockets, flare signals or gun signals can only be set off in case of emergency, and reports shall be made to the Harbour Superintendency Administration immediately afterwards.

Article 13 Vessels sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports are prohibited from carrying out the following activities:

a) having military installations and military ships photographed, drawn pictures of, videotaped or surveyed; or

b) shouting, swimming, fishing, and setting off of firecrackers or fireworks, or

c) other activities threatening the national safety, interests and good order of the People's Republic of China.

Article 14 Vessels sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway shall anchor as near to the outer limit of the fairway as is practicable under extraordinary circumstances such as bad weather, flood peaks, etc., which make temporary anchoring necessary, and shall not take the main fairway. Those vessels shall have the position and time of anchoring and the time of departure promptly reported to the nearest Harbour Superintendency Administration, and no one shall be allowed ashore without permission of the local public security authorities.

Article 15 Vessels sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway shall not proceed at a speed that would threaten the safety of other vessels and installations ashore.

Article 16 With respect to the regulations on navigation, berthing and prevention of collisions, vessels in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports shall comply with the Regulations Governing Prevention of Collision in Inland Waterways promulgated by the Ministry of Communications of the People's Republic of China.

Article 17 While using signals, vessels shall comply with the Regulations Governing Prevention of Collision in Inland Waterways and other relevant signal regulations; signals not being specified therein shall be displayed in accordance with the relevant installational regulations.

Article 18 No vessel sailing in the Yangtze River Waterway or berthing at its ports shall discharge or dispose of oils, oily mixtures or other harmful pollutants or refuse into water.

Article 19 Matters provided for in these Regulations shall be carried out in accordance therewith, while those not being set forth herein shall be dealt with in accordance with Regulations Governing Supervision and Control of Foreign Vessels by the People's Republic of China and other relevant laws and statutes.

Article 20 These Regulations shall become effective upon the date of promulgation.

#### JOINT CIRCULAR ON RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE

OW270101 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1324 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- The Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council, the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel recently issued a joint circular asking various places to give appropriate preferential treatment to returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in solving their housing, education and employment problems.

The circular says: In order to give full play to the active role of the broad masses of returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in building the four modernizations, promoting the reunification of the motherland and upholding peace in the world, all departments concerned should follow the principle of "treating them equally, without discrimination, and giving them appropriate preferential treatment according to their special needs," trust them politically, employ them in a bold manner and take effective measures to help them solve actual problems which should, and can, be solved. The circular makes specific stipulations on how to give appropriate preferential treatment to returned Overseas Chinese and dependents of Overseas Chinese in solving their housing problems, give special consideration to their children entering higher schools and finding jobs and help couples solve their problem of living in different places.

With respect to the housing problem, the circular calls on various places to give priority to solving problems of returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and, in particular, returned intellectuals, in obtaining houses when other conditions are equal. It calls on various places to give them special consideration in evaluating their qualifications and appropriately relax restrictions on the size of their houses.

Regarding their children's entering higher schools, the circular stipulates that when returned young Overseas Chinese, children of returned Overseas Chinese and children of Overseas Chinese in China take entrance examinations to universities, colleges and secondary professional schools, various schools may make allowances for and admit them if their test marks meet the minimum admittance criteria for schools in various localities, or if the test marks of those who apply for admittance into Jinan [2555 0589] University or the Overseas Chinese University are not more than 10 points lower than the required minimum admittance criteria. Appropriate preferential treatment should be given to children of returned Overseas Chinese and children of Overseas Chinese in China when they take part in entrance examinations for admittance to middle schools (including key middle schools) and vocational schools.

As to helping them find jobs, the circular asks various places to give appropriate preferential treatment to returned Overseas Chinese, dependents of Overseas Chinese and their children who are waiting for jobs, when hiring new workers. The collective economic organizations run by various units should give priority to hiring returned Overseas Chinese, dependent of Overseas Chinese and their children who are waiting for jobs.

The circular also asks various places to give priority to promptly solving the problem of couples among returned Overseas Chinese and among intellectuals who are relatives of Overseas Chinese, who have lived in separate places for a long time.

#### FORUM ON RETURNED OVERSEAS CHINESE INTELLECTUALS

OW251041 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1256 GMT 23 Apr 83

[By reporter Jiang De]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA) -- Peng Guanghan, deputy director of the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council, this morning called on Overseas Chinese affairs departments at all levels to vigorously strengthen the work in dealing with intellectuals among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents. He spoke at the national forum on the work in dealing with intellectuals among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents that began today. He said: This is an important feature of Overseas Chinese affairs work during the new period.

The forum was called by the Office of Overseas Chinese Affairs of the State Council and attended by responsible persons of offices of Overseas Chinese Affairs of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central authorities and 19 other cities including Guangzhou, Fuzhou, Nanjing and Wuhan.

Addressing the forum, Peng Guanghan said: There are approximately 400,000 intellectuals among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents throughout the country and nearly 80 percent of them are high-level and intermediate-level intellectuals. These people, highly patriotic and devoted to their work, can play an important role in socialist modernization.

Peng Guanghan called on Overseas Chinese affairs departments at all levels to be good advisers and assistants to party committees and leading administrative organs at all levels. He said that cadres handling Overseas Chinese affairs must be intimate friends of the intellectuals among returned Overseas Chinese and their dependents, further implement the party's policies on intellectuals and Overseas Chinese affairs and create a new situation for work in Overseas Chinese affairs.

RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVING CIVIL AFFAIRS WORK

HK261011 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Carry Out Civil Affairs Work With Still Better Results"]

[Text] Taking the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and of the new Constitution as a guide, the 8th national civil affairs conference, which has just concluded, clarified the orientation of reform in civil affairs work in the new historical period and studied specific plans and requirements for ushering in a new situation in civil affairs work. This has laid an ideological foundation for carrying out civil affairs work with better results. Since the 7th national civil affairs conference held in 1978, particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, great achievements have been made in civil affairs work. But due to the serious undermining of the "Great Cultural Revolution," some comrades have not paid enough attention to civil affairs work. They think that civil affairs work is nothing but "carrying out activities of supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs on New Year holidays and festive days." In order to do a better job in civil affairs work, we must change the ideology of belittling civil affairs work, have a clear understanding of the position and role of civil affairs work under new historical conditions and raise our understanding of the importance of civil affairs work.

Civil affairs departments shoulder the major task of building basic-level political power. According to the Constitution, our country will exercise the policy of separating government administration from commune management and establish rural people's governments on a trial basis. This is an important matter which is related to the consolidation of our country's basic-level political power organizations, to perfecting socialist democracy and the legal system and to the consolidation of the people's democratic dictatorship. Neighborhood committees and rural people's committees are mass organizations through which the masses manage their own affairs. By doing a good job in this respect, we can better guarantee the people's democratic rights to act as masters of the country and further bring into play the broad masses' enthusiasm and initiative in building socialism. In this way, we will be able to speed up the four modernizations.

Civil affairs departments are responsible for such welfare work as supporting the Army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs, providing disaster relief, helping the poor and providing the five guarantees. They guarantee and arrange the lives of families of armymen and martyrs, disabled armymen, demobilized and veteran soldiers, the disabled, the elderly, the fatherless, the young and families with economic difficulties, as well as people afflicted with calamities. Civil affairs departments are also responsible for assisting some of the above people in becoming well-off through their own labor, if conditions permit. This is a job with an extensive mass nature, a routine task of civil affairs departments. The completion of the above tasks will enable hundreds of millions of people to live and work in peace and contentment. It will be beneficial to the consolidation of the unity between the Army and the government and between the Army and the people, to the consolidation of the people's armed forces, to the unity and stability of the people throughout the country and to the building of the two civilizations.

Civil affairs departments are also responsible for such work as setting up the division of administrative areas, registering mass organizations and housing and sending vagrants back to the countryside. They are responsible for solving most social problems which emerge. Doing a good job in this respect will help clear away a large number of unstable factors in society. It is indispensable for realizing a fundamental change in public security and for maintaining excellent social order and habits.

All this shows that civil affairs work has an extensive social and mass nature and that it is closely related to hundreds of millions of people and to the consolidation and development of our country's basic-level political power. In the new period of socialist construction, civil affairs work still has an important position and role. Any ideology or action belittling civil affairs work is wrong.

In order to do civil affairs work with better results, party committees and governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership, place civil affairs work on the agenda of the party and government, regularly listen to work reports of civil affairs departments and conscientiously study and decide on major problems. Civil affairs work has a strong policy nature and covers a wide range of tasks. Governments at all levels are required to organize the departments concerned to cooperate in carrying out important tasks in civil affairs work.

Strengthening the organizations of civil affairs departments is an indispensable condition for doing a better job in civil affairs work. Due to various reasons, in civil affairs departments many cadres are old, weak, sick and disabled, are not familiar with their vocational work, have a low educational level and are often changed. This state of affairs does not conform with the tasks of civil affairs departments, nor is it suited to the developing situation. Party committees and governments at all levels should solve the problems of arranging and substantiating civil affairs cadres in a planned way and step by step. We believe that, through the transmission and implementation of the spirit of the eighth national civil affairs conference and under the leadership of party committees and governments at all levels, civil affairs work will take on a new look and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

#### STATE COUNCIL SUPPLEMENTARY ECONOMIC PROVISIONS

OW270601 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0040 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA) -- Supplementary Provisions to "Policy Regulations Concerning Nonagricultural Individual Economies in Cities and Townships" by the State Council (13 April 1983)

The State Council promulgated "Some Regulations of a Policy Nature Governing Urban Non-agricultural Individual Economy" in July 1981 (hereinafter called "regulations"). The regulations have played an active role in stimulating the economy, making the market flourish, providing a convenience for the masses and furnishing employment. The report to the 12th CPC National Congress once more clearly pointed out: "We must also encourage the appropriate development of the individual economy of urban and rural working people as a necessary and useful complement to the public economy, within limits prescribed by the state and under the supervision of industrial and commercial administrations." To better carry out this guideline, the following supplementary provisions are issued for tackling problems arising from implementation of the "regulations" by the localities in developing the individual industry and commerce:

1. The scope of business by individual industrial and commercial business households: Regarding handicraft industry, power-driven tools are allowed for use in processing and production; regarding transportation businesses, motor vehicles are allowed in contracting passenger and cargo transportation tasks in the light of local conditions; and regarding repair undertakings, repair services catering to the people's livelihood, production and scientific research are permitted.
2. After obtaining permission, industrial and commercial business households can engage in long-distance peddling and batch marketing. However, goods for long-distance peddling and batch marketing must be limited to agricultural by-products permitted for sale in markets after fulfilling state procurement plans and the three categories of small industrial commodities. In addition to purchasing commodities in batches from the state-run commercial stores, the individual retailers can also trade industrial consumer goods, which have fulfilled state procurement plans, and other commodities which do not fall under state procurement plans. In defining the scope of business for individual commercial households, county and city industrial and commercial administrations must appropriately relax restrictions.
- In setting commodity prices and service charges for service trades, repair and transportation undertakings, individual industrial and commercial business households must adhere to the relevant stipulations in the "Provisional Regulations Governing Commodity Price Control" promulgated by the State Council on 6 August 1982.
3. Retired workers and staff, who have been authorized to engage in individual industrial and commercial undertakings and who are not retired because of an ailment, continue to receive the same retirement benefits if they meet any one of the following requirements: a) possess the ability to pass on professional skills or operational experiences to apprentices; b. possess traditional skills and can revive and develop renowned special products.
4. Inmates released after serving sentences or discharged by reform-through-education farms, can apply for permission to engage in individual industrial and commercial undertakings if they possess official urban household registration and the necessary business ability.
5. To help build small market towns, job-awaiting youth and other jobless people in cities can take with them their household registration certificates and go to other market towns (including county seats) to apply for permission to engage in individual industrial and commercial administrations, if they possess professional skills or operational abilities. Their former urban household registration can be retained.
6. In cities, individual industrial and commercial business households must not hire assistants or take on apprentices whose households are registered in rural areas, in accordance with the "regulations." In market towns (including county seats), people with a rural household registration can be hired. However, their rural household registration cannot be changed and the state will not provide food rations for them.
7. Apprentices who have completed their apprenticeship in individual industrial and commercial enterprises may apply for permission to run their own businesses. They may also cooperate with one another to establish joint ventures.

8. Regarding the space needed by individual industrial and commercial enterprises, as well as the supply of raw materials and other supplies to them, departments concerned in all localities should take their respective responsibilities and seriously act in accordance with the provisions stimulated in the "Circular on Settling the Problem of Space Needed in Developing Collective Economy and Individual Economy in Cities and Townships" jointly issued by the State Bureau of Labor, the State Administration of Urban Construction, the Ministry of Public Security and the Central Administration of Industry and Commerce on 6 May 1981 and in line with the provisions stipulated in the "Circular Concerning Supplies Needed by Individual Industrial and Commercial Enterprises in Cities and Townships and Other Problems," jointly issued on 22 June 1981 by the Central Administration of Industry and Commerce, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Food, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives, the State Administration of Supplies and the State Bureau of Labor. People's governments at various levels should exercise their supervision and urge concerned departments to implement the provisions.

9. Individual industrial and commercial enterprises may put up their own signboards, have their own seals and open bank accounts.

10. An association of individual enterprise workers is a mass organization established by the individual enterprise workers for themselves and accepts the guidance of the organ of administration of industry and commerce at its corresponding level. People's governments at all levels should actively support individual enterprise workers' associations in doing their work.

Associations of individual enterprise workers are established by administrative divisions and carry out their activities by trades and professions. Working personnel needed by the permanent organs of the individual enterprise workers' associations should be sought by the associations themselves, in accordance with the principle of being small in number but highly competent. The operational funds required in running such organs should be obtained through levying a management fee. Regulations governing the receipt and use of operational funds shall be formulated by the State Administration of Industry and Commerce and the Ministry of Finance.

11. Individual industrial and commercial enterprises may apply for insurance policies with insurance organizations to solve problems of old age and medical insurance.

13. Individual industrial and commercial enterprises, aside from paying taxes and fees in accordance with the law of the state and the regulations of the people's governments of the respective provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities directly under the central government, are not liable to any other payments and no department or unit should require them to make such payments. Fees collected from the individual industrial and commercial enterprises must be turned over to the administration organs of industry and commerce for centralized control. Unauthorized fee collections or increases must be strictly prohibited by the people's governments at various levels. The individual industrial and commercial enterprises may also refuse to pay such collections or lodge complaints with the offices in charge of the matter.

13. The legitimate rights and interests of the individual industrial and commercial enterprises are protected by the state in accordance with the law. They are not to be encroached upon by any department or unit. If their legitimate rights or interests are violated, the individual industrial and commercial enterprises may file complaints with the local or higher people's governments, or they may bring suit at a people's court.

14. Organs of administration of industry and commerce should strengthen their administrative control over individual industrial and commercial enterprises, guarantee their lawful operation and ban unlawful activities.

The State Administration of Industry and Commerce will take responsibility for providing explanations to specific questions concerning policy which may arise from the registration and management of the individual industrial and commercial enterprises.

When the business license of an individual industrial or commercial enterprise has to be suspended or revoked because of its unlawful activities, the matter should be handled by the local administration organs of industry and commerce. No other unit or individual has the authority to revoke or destroy its business license.

15. This regulation will come into force from the day it is promulgated. This regulation shall take precedence when other regulations promulgated in the past on individual economies in cities and townships are in conflict with it.

#### AUTHORITIES SET GUIDELINES ON REORGANIZATION

HK270701 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Report by Wu Jiarong: "The National Leading Group for Reorganizing Enterprises Set Forth Five Requirements For Checking and Accepting the Reorganization of Enterprises"]

[Text] On 20 April, at the work conference on enterprise reorganization in various departments of the State Council, Yuan Baohua, vice minister of the State Economic Commission and head of the national leading group for reorganizing enterprises, stressed: The work of checking and accepting the reorganization of enterprises must be handled strictly according to high standards, with focus being concentrated on actual results rather than appearances. Yuan Baohua set forth five requirements for checking and accepting enterprises which have completed reorganization work in the five aspects:

1. Inspection and acceptance must be handled under the guidance of a correct principle. The work of inspection and acceptance should be focused on whether basic work has been effectively handled and whether economic results have been markedly improved. It is not allowed to have a perfunctory kind of attitude.
2. Preparatory work should be properly handled before inspection and acceptance, and enterprises should inspect their own work first. That is to say, they should organize the masses to inspect their own reorganization work in accordance with standards laid down by local authorities and departments in charge. Once problems are discovered, they should immediately adopt measures accordingly.
3. Inspection and acceptance must be handled in a realistic way rather than in a formalistic way. Groups in charge of inspection and acceptance should not only consist of leading cadres and professional technicians, but should also include deputies from other enterprises in the same trade, particularly from those which have attained the standards. Apart from focusing their attention on essential questions, they should also pay attention to the basic work of enterprise management.
4. Enterprises which have been proved up to the standards through inspection and acceptance should continue to carry out the "three buildings" and to build themselves into "six-good enterprises" in the spirit they conduct reforms.

5. It is necessary to strengthen leadership and organization of the work to check and accept reorganized enterprises. Enterprises which have completed reorganization in the five aspects must be inspected and accepted by their higher authorities. As for the standards for inspection, those which have generality should be mainly laid down by local authorities; and those which are related to a specific trade's economic and technical indicators and targets should be mainly laid down by departments in charge.

At present, the work of checking and accepting reorganized enterprises is still under way in our country. According to statistics provided by 25 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions up to mid-March, about 1,800 enterprises, after reorganization, have been accepted as they have been proved up to the standards.

They account for 17.3 percent of the first group of enterprises which were subject to reorganization. Among them, there are 180 large- and medium-sized backbone enterprises which account for 13.6 percent of the first group of large- and medium-sized backbone enterprises under reorganization.

Responsible cadres of the Shandong Provincial Economic Commission, the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry and the No. 3 Beijing radio equipment plant briefed the meeting on their practices and experience in handling the work of checking and accepting reorganized enterprises.

#### COMMENTATOR STRESSES REORGANIZATION WORK QUALITY

HK270713 Beijing JINGJI RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Conscientiously Prevent the Practice of Perfunctorily Checking Before Acceptance"]

[Text] As of now, nearly one-fifth of the first group of enterprises, which were reorganized according to the CPC central leadership and the State Council's "Decision on Carrying Out Comprehensive Reorganization of State-Run Industrial Enterprises Throughout the Country," have met the standards in the five fields for acceptance by the state. At present, it is necessary to remind the comrades in charge of the work of checking and accepting reorganized enterprises that they must adhere to high and strict demands on their work and prevent acceptance work from being perfunctorily carried out.

The work of checking and accepting reorganized enterprises is not only a comprehensive inspection of the work of reorganizing these enterprises over the past year, but is also a new beginning for the work to carry out the "three buildings" and create "six-good enterprises" in these enterprises. Therefore, it must be properly handled. When checking and accepting these enterprises, we must mainly see whether an operation responsibility system which is linked to production results and work achievements has been established among all leading cadres and workers; whether the workers' sense of work discipline and work attitude have been markedly improved; whether products meet social needs; and whether major economic and technical indicators and comprehensive economic results have become markedly higher and better than those before the reorganization.

The work of checking and accepting reorganized enterprises must be handled strictly according to high standards. Each of the accepted enterprises must have attained the standards. We should not lower the standards to allow those which have not attained them to pass; nor should we improperly hanker for an unrealistically large number of enterprises which are successfully reorganized. Besides, we must take a realistic attitude and base our judgment on the actual conditions of the enterprises, not only affirming their achievements but also pointing out their problems.

Our starting point is to help and promote their work, to discover problems and deficiencies through checking and accepting these enterprises, to help find out the reasons for these problems and suggest measures for improvement so as to change the process of checking and acceptance into a process of continued consolidation and improvement.

This year is a key year for enterprise reorganization work. All localities and departments must handle the work of reorganizing enterprises and checking and accepting those already reorganized in the spirit in which they carry out the reforms. Enterprises which have attained the standards after being affirmed by the higher authorities through checking and acceptance should draw up comprehensive development plans including aspects of technological progress, modernized management, worker training and welfare improvement, so as to fully mobilize the enthusiasm and creativity of the vast number of workers. These enterprises should continue to carry out the "three buildings" and try to build themselves into "six-good enterprises." As for those enterprises which have not attained the standards of reorganization but have been allowed to pass because of perfunctory inspections in the course of acceptance, not only should another round of inspection before acceptance be handled, but leaders in charge of the work should also be censured. We must never accept those enterprises which have not attained the standards; rather, we must continue to reorganize them and require them to attain the standards within a set time. Only by handling enterprise reorganization strictly according to high standards can a new atmosphere and a new face be created through reorganization.

#### CONTRACT WORKERS MAY BECOME TRADE UNION MEMBERS

OW270503 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA) -- Trade unions at all levels must actively absorb contract workers as members. This is a demand presented by the Organizational Department of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions in the "Notice on Contract Workers' Trade Union Membership" it has issued to trade union councils of all provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

The notice says: Recruiting workers to work on a contract basis is an important reform in our country's labor system. Units owned by the whole people and collectively-owned units at and above prefectural and county levels must actively test the system of recruiting contract workers in accordance with the state's relevant stipulations. A contract worker is a regular worker who is recruited under the state's labor plan and with whom a labor contract has been signed. Contract workers, who are part of the working class, may become members of trade unions according to their regulations. When a contract worker's contract has been terminated and a new contract has not been signed, his membership may be retained at the original trade union on a tentative basis.

#### CHEN PIXIAN EXAMINES ROLE OF WOMEN'S FEDERATION

OW270505 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1515 GMT 26 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA) -- Chen Pixian, member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, this morning at the seventh enlarged Standing Committee session of the Fourth Committee of the All-China Women's Federation, said: The emancipation of women is an important measurement of social emancipation and it is the common duty of our whole party and society at large to strive for the advancement of the women's movement.

Chen Pixian said: Since the downfall of the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, we have resumed and developed our work among women. This work is not being done with fresh vigor.

Women's federations at various levels have done a lot of work and made remarkable achievements. As a result, the prestige of these organizations among the masses of women has increased with each passing day and their influence among people across the country has continuously expanded. The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee recently decided that the principles guiding the work of the women's federations and their tasks from now on are to firmly defend the legitimate rights and interests of women and children, to bring up and educate children in a healthy way and to bring women's important role into full play in building a socialist material and a socialist spiritual civilization. Thus, the work of the women's federations is more concentrated and its stress is more clear-cut.

Chen Pixian said: The Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee regards defending the legitimate rights and interests of women and children as one of the women's federations main tasks because it is determined by the nature of the women's federations and the current development of the women's movement in our country.

Chen Pixian pointed out: Women's federations are mass organizations representing the interests of women and children. Since their founding, the women's federations have struggled for women's vital interests and emancipation. Today, the women's federations are a link and bridge between our party and the masses of women across the country. To bring such a role into effective play, the women's federations must represent women's interests, reflect their demands and resolutely struggle against any acts harmful to or encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. Otherwise, they will be unable to maintain their flesh and blood ties with the masses of women and to play their role as a link between the party and masses. All the activities of our party are in the fundamental interests of the people across the country, including those of women and children. The struggle by the women's federations to defend the legitimate rights and interests of women and children is consistent with the struggle for the interests of the people throughout the country. He said: The women's movement in our country has gone through the democratic revolution and the socialist revolution under the leadership of the CPC. Like other people throughout the country, the emancipated women have now stood up, achieved equality of the sexes and become masters of the country. However, for complicated historical and contemporary reasons, some phenomena of discriminating against and maltreating women in real life still exist. Such phenomena are intolerable in our socialist country. We must resolutely check and strike at these ugly phenomena.

Chen Pixian pointed out: The causes for some phenomena of encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in New China are basically different from those in the old society. In the old society, the oppression of women was a product of the social system. Under the socialist system today, the social roots of the oppression of women have been eliminated and the equality of men and women is protected by the state and law, which has been realized in every aspect of social life. Some phenomena of discriminating against and maltreating women still exist today mainly because of the pernicious influence of the feudal legacy and the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas. Since our country is still rather backward economically and culturally, the vestiges of feudalism which formed over thousands of years still stubbornly exercise an effect. Chen Pixian said: Some other specific reasons are also responsible for the recent occurrence of a few bad phenomena; namely, the standards of social conduct that were disrupted during the 10 years of domestic turmoil have not yet taken a fundamental turn for the better. In the situation in which we have resolutely corrected "leftist" mistakes and implemented the policy of opening to the outside world and stimulating the domestic economy, the hostile forces at home and abroad have seized the opportunity to carry out infiltration and sabotage, the vestiges of feudalism at home have gained some ground and the corrosive influence of decadent bourgeois ideas from abroad has increased to some extent. In addition, we also have shortcomings in our work.

Primarily, these shortcomings are that our ideological and political work is weak and ineffective, some leaders practice bureaucracy and some law enforcement departments are inefficient in striking at lawless elements. Therefore, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children will be an important task of the women's movement for a fairly long time to come.

Chen Pixian emphasized: It is not strange that a few bad phenomena have occurred in a big socialist country like ours which emerged from the womb of semifeudal and semi-colonial society. Our party and state have paid close attention to these bad phenomena and are resolutely checking and striking at them. This precisely shows the superiority of the socialist system and it also shows that the women's movement in our country will surely have a bright future.

Chen Pixian pointed out: It is necessary to have a comprehensive and positive understanding of the task of protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. He said: To do so, we of course must struggle against various acts encroaching on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. This is only one aspect of the problem. Another aspect is that it is necessary to do a lot of constructive work: to raise women's status politically, economically, culturally and in family life, to set up various undertakings serving women and children, to show concern for women's special interests and to create material and spiritual conditions for guaranteeing the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. Therefore, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children has very broad implications.

Chen Pixian then dealt with the question of how to protect the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. He said: It must be stressed that the whole party and society at large must pay attention to and support the work among women and children. Women, who "hold up half the sky," and more than 300 million children account for the greater part of the country's population. Doing the work well among the greater part of the population has a bearing not only on the rights and interests of women and children but also on every household, society at large and the happiness of the people. It is also has a bearing on the future of our cause. Therefore, protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children should not be regarded only as the business of women's federations, and it is not the women's federations alone that can undertake this task. This is the common duty of the whole party and society at large. We must make sure that the legitimate rights and interests of women and children under the socialist system are fully guaranteed.

He stressed: Party committees and governments at all levels must strengthen their leadership over the work among women and children and mobilize and organize forces in various quarters to support this work. The whole society should show concern and care for women and create conditions in various areas for raising women's social status and protecting their legitimate rights and interests.

Chen Pixian pointed out: From now on, vigorous efforts should be made to publicize the legal system and to conduct education on it in order to enable the broad masses to understand what the legitimate rights and interests of women and children are and why they should be protected. He said: The country's Constitution, penal code and marriage law all have explicit stipulations on protecting the legitimate rights and interests of women and children. An important reason for the occurrence of a few criminal phenomena of maltreating women and children in some localities is ignorance of the law among the broad masses who lack a concept of the legal system. People still act according to the old way of thinking and old habits and do not even sense that they have committed a crime.

Some of our women also do not know what legitimate rights and interests they have. Thus, they are at the mercy of others and fail to argue strongly on just grounds and to struggle for their legitimate rights and interests according to the law. It is necessary to publicize the legal system so that the masses can understand the law. The women's federations should do this work as should judicial and public security departments. Moreover, the whole party should pay attention to this work. Women's federations in some localities have set up legal advice offices and party committees and governments in the localities should support them vigorously.

Chen Pixian stressed: Criminal acts causing bodily injuries to women and children must be dealt with by the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments according to law. In serious cases with grave consequences the administration of justice should be severe and swift. Because these kinds of problems are widespread and the contradictions are complicated, it is necessary for the localities to organize the public security procuratorial, court, judicial, civil affairs, propaganda, trade union, CYL, women's federation and other organizations to make joint efforts to handle the problems with a division of labor and responsibilities under the unified leadership of the party committee and with the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments playing the leading part. In addition to cooperating with the public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to do a good job in this area, the women's federation should go among the masses more often, conduct thoroughgoing investigations and studies on acts of discrimination and maltreatment against women and children and actively report cases and make suggestions on how to handle them to party committees and departments concerned.

He pointed out: If party members and cadres infringe on the legitimate rights and interests of women and children in violation of the criminal law, they must be punished according to law, no matter who they are, in order to ensure that everyone is equal before the law.

Chen Pixian called on all members of society to resist corrosion by decadent capitalist ideas and eliminate the remaining pernicious influence of feudal ideology. He said: We have paid more attention to corrosion by capitalist ideas but not enough attention to the resurfacing of the dregs of feudal ideology. We must be able to see that the influence of the remaining feudal ideology is deep-rooted in our society, especially in rural areas and remote places.

He stressed: Our country has a history of several thousand years as a feudal society and feudal ethics and customs took the form of a complete system and infiltrated every sphere of social life. Although the landlord class and the feudal system have long been eliminated, the residual feudal ideology has not yet been eradicated. During the democratic revolution, the feudal ideology suffered serious blows and criticisms but we did not have the time to eliminate it completely because the focus of our work then was to solve the question of political power and the land problem. After the seizure of political power, we quickly moved into socialist revolution and construction, and on the ideological front we were mainly engaged in the struggle against the bourgeois ideology. Therefore, we have not made a systematic and thorough cleanup of the feudal ideology. The residual feudal ideology is not just an important social and ideological factor jeopardizing women and children, but has become a serious obstacle to the development of the material and spiritual civilization and the development of socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. Therefore, from now on while criticizing capitalist ideas we must pay attention to eliminating the residual feudal ideology, regarding it as an important task on the ideological front.

Chen Pixian expressed his confidence that with the efforts of the women's federations at various levels, the party's leadership, the guarantee by the superior socialist system and the support and help of the whole society, the women's movement in China surely will continue to develop and a dynamic new situation surely will be created in women's work.

PEASANTS REPORTEDLY HAVE MORE MONEY, SAVINGS

OW251059 Beijing XINHUA in English 0803 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Text] Beijing, April 24 (XINHUA) -- Chinese peasants had 84 billion yuan at their own disposal by the end of last year, or 1.3 times more than in 1978, when China started to initiate new economic policies in the rural areas according to the Agricultural Bank of China.

Of the total sum, 28.2 billion yuan came from savings deposits by individual peasants, bank officials said. 27 billion yuan represented cash in the peasants' pockets, while 18.9 billion yuan was deposited in collective savings accounts by production brigades and teams, and over 10 billion yuan was circulating funds in the rural collective enterprises.

The individual bank deposits accounted for 60 percent of all rural bank savings last year, as against 37.6 percent in 1978.

Between 1979 and 1982, the officials said, peasants put an additional 35.4 billion yuan in banks as deposits while the increase of rural loans by the agricultural bank and credit cooperatives was only 30.9 billion yuan, resulting in a 4.5 billion yuan balance in favor of the deposits.

This marked a change over the last two decades, when agricultural loans outpaced rural bank deposits, the officials said.

ANHUI: HUANG HUANG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

## At Organizational Reform Meeting

OW170628 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 April in Hefei, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee held a mobilization meeting on the reform of organizations directly under the provincial authorities. Over 4,000 cadres at and above the provincial department levels were present. On behalf of the provincial party committee, provincial party secretary Huang Huang made a report on the mobilization and planning for the reform of the provincial organizations.

Comrade Huang Huang said: The provincial party committee has discussed the reform work of the provincial organizations three times and decided that the reform of the provincial organizations and the organizations under the prefectural and city levels will be carried out step-by-step. It is necessary to take two specific steps. The first step is: It is necessary to make efforts to successfully carry out the reform of organizations at and above the provincial department and bureau levels and reorganize the prefectural and city leading bodies in April, May and June. The second step is: It is necessary to successfully establish the various units within the organizations, authorize the staffs and adopt the system of personal responsibility in July, August and September. The reform of organizations at the county level will be carried out in 1984.

Comrade Huang Huang pointed out: The major content of the reform of organization is to conscientiously streamline the administrative structure and reduce the staff. Acting in accordance with the guidelines of the documents of the central authorities, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have repeatedly consulted the provincial departments concerned, held many discussions and drawn up a plan for the reform of organizations directly under the provincial authorities. With the exception of the provincial people's congress standing committee, the higher people's court, the people's procuratorate, the provincial CPPCC committee and the people's organizations, the provincial party committee will cut its organizations from 12 to 8, while the provincial government will cut its organizations from 64 to 38. The organizations directly under the provincial authorities now have over 6,000 staff members. After streamlining, the staff will be reduced to 4,800 members.

In conclusion, Comrade Huang Huang said: The reform of provincial organizations affects the situation as a whole and is a very heavy task. We must resolutely follow the party Central Committee's instructions, seriously strengthen leadership, do ideological and political work well, be of one mind and make common efforts to successfully fulfill this important task.

## At Party Discussion Meeting

OW202044 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpt] On the afternoon of 18 April, the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee invited responsible persons of various democratic parties in Anhui Province, patriotic democratic personages without party affiliation and responsible persons of the various mass organizations to hold democratic consultations on the personnel comprising the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and the provincial CPPCC committee and the candidates for presidents of the provincial higher and intermediate people's courts, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate as well as the deputies of Anhui Province to the Sixth National People's Congress.

Huang Huang, secretary of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, presided over the meeting. Deputy secretaries of the provincial CPC committee Yang Haibo, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, and standing committee members Liu Guangcai and Lu Rongjiang attended the meeting. Zhang Kaifan, chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee, and Zhu Nong, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC committee and director of the united front department of the provincial CPC committee, also attended the meeting.

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Comrade Zhi Junjie gave an explanation and introduction regarding candidates for the organizations. Participants spoke freely at the meeting. They held that the candidates, selected on the basis of investigation, research and extensive democratic consultation, accord with the requirements of making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, better educated, and more professionally competent. They unanimously agreed to submit the namelists of candidates to the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee for deliberation, examination and election. They also put forward many good opinions and suggestions during the discussion.

Comrade Huang Huang spoke at the meeting. He said: This meeting is a success. In the future, we will continue to adhere to the principle of long-term coexistence, mutual supervision, and of treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; strengthen our cooperation with democratic parties, democratic personages with a party affiliation, and patriotic personages of minority nationalities and religious circles; do our utmost to further consolidate and develop the patriotic front; bring into full play the fine tradition of multiparty cooperation and consultation in our country's political system; and consolidate and perfect a political system with peculiar Chinese features. The various parties have played an important role in our country's revolution and construction for a long time. Since the various democratic parties resumed activities in 1977 and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, you, comrades, have done a great deal of work and made many contributions to the building of the two civilizations. Among the comrades outside of the party, many are experts and scholars who have wide social connections. They are a valuable treasure of our country. Our party and the people place great hope in them. It is hoped that you, as members of various circles, give free rein to your initiative, enthusiasm and creativity; conduct investigations and research in different fields; offer suggestions and criticisms on socialist modernization, democratic life, and other important questions concerning the well-being of the people; help our party improve work; and promote the building of socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

#### At Archive Conference

OW221047 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The third provincial archive conference was held in Hefei recently. It called on all archivists in Anhui to reform their operation and create a new situation in archive management. Yuan Zhen, a leading member of the provincial party committee, attended and addressed the conference.

The conference discussed and formulated the plan for developing archive-related work during the 1983-90 period in Anhui, and set the general goal for developing archive services in Anhui for the next 8 years. According to this goal, Anhui's principal archive-related tasks before 1985 include consolidating what has already been accomplished, strengthening the weak links, carrying out overall reform, improving the archive management, training professional cadres, and strengthening and improving archive services.

Before the meeting concluded, leading comrades of the provincial party committee Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, and Yuan Zhen attended the meeting to present awards to the units and individuals who have distinguished themselves in providing archive services.

#### At CPPCC Session

OW241147 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The first plenary session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously in Hefei this afternoon. Responsible persons of the Anhui Provincial CPC Committee, the provincial people's congress standing committee, the provincial people's government and PLA units stationed in Anhui, Huang Huang, Yang Haibo, Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, Wang Guangyu, Shi Junjie, Liu Quangcai, Su Hua, Lu Rongjing, Zhang Zuoyin, Zhao Minxue, Xia Deyi, Yang Chengzong, Hou Yong, Yang Jike, Meng Fulin (Hu Xi), and (Li Bincheng) attended the opening ceremony on invitation.

The fifth provincial CPPCC committee has a total of 724 members, an increase of 55 members over the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. The proportion of members representing the various democratic parties and patriotic personages without party affiliations has increased from 55 percent before to 68 percent now.

The session's tasks are: to hear and discuss the work report of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee; to elect a chairman, vice chairmen, secretary-general and standing committee members of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee; to discuss and adopt resolutions; to attend the first session of the Sixth Anhui Provincial People's Congress as observers; and to hear and discuss the work report of the Anhui Provincial People's Government.

The session opened at 3 pm. Chen Tianren, executive chairman of the presidium, presided over the opening ceremony. He said: [begin recording] On behalf of the presidium of the session, I now declare the first plenary session of the Fifth Anhui Provincial CPPCC Committee officially opened. Now, Comrade Zhang Kaifan, executive chairman of the session, will deliver the opening speech. [end recording]

Comrade Zhang Kaifan said: The CPPCC was formed in the protracted course of revolution and construction under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. It is an important united front organization. Practice has proved that in the socialist period China's united front still plays a very important role and remains an important magic weapon for the Chinese people to fight in unity and build up and reunify the motherland.

Comrade Zhang Kaifan said in conclusion: [begin recording] In such an important meeting, I hope that you all present will carry forward the glorious tradition of democratic consultation of the CPPCC, fully exercise your democratic rights, say all you know and say it without reserve, seriously discuss and actively make suggestions and criticisms on major state policies, the development of socialist material and spiritual civilization in Anhui Province and other important questions, and strive to make the session proceed well and become a meeting of unity and victory. I wish the session complete success, and I wish all members good health. [applause] [end recording]

Comrade Zhu Nong, entrusted by the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, made a work report: "Work with One Heart and One Mind and Strive To Create a New Situation in the Work of the CPPCC."

Executive chairmen present at today's meeting were also: (Sun Zongrong), (Li Gingquan), Wang Zenong, and Sun Youqiao. Tomorrow the session will break into groups to discuss the work report of the provincial CPPCC committee.

FUJIAN: XIANG NAN'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

At Industrial Conference

OW170218 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 14 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The 5-day Fujian provincial conference on industrial and communications work called by the provincial people's government ended on the afternoon of 14 April in Fuzhou. The meeting conveyed the guidelines of the recent national conference on industrial and communications work and discussed questions on how to raise the economic results of our province's industrial enterprises, the changeover from the profit delivery system to the tax delivery system, the turning over of provincial enterprises to lower-level authorities, and the streamlining of enterprises.

During the conference, Xiang Nan, first secretary of the provincial CPC committee, offered important views concerning our province's industrial and communications work. Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, made a summarization report on behalf of the provincial CPC committee.

Beginning next June, our province's state industrial and communications enterprises will shift from the current profit system to the new tax system. After this matter was fully discussed and our province's actual conditions properly assessed at the meeting, it was decided that -- if possible -- all enterprises that have already implemented various forms of the economic contract system make the change to implementing the tax system as soon as possible. However, for the new enterprises that cannot make the change within this year because of certain difficulties, the change may be postponed until next year if a request for the postponement has been made and approved by the authorities.

Speaking on behalf of the provincial CPC committee, Cheng Xu, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, announced at the conference that the work of turning over provincial enterprises to lower-level authorities should be completed by the end of next June. Comrade Cheng Xu said that with the exception of post-telecommunications, communications, the military industry, and coal enterprises, as well as transregional economic entities, most of the other provincial enterprises will be turned over to city (not county) authorities and some will be turned over to prefectures. However, during the turning over process, only the authority over enterprise management -- not the authority over production planning and product distribution -- will be handed over to lower authorities. The provincial CPC committee will retain its authority over enterprise planning.

Cheng Xu also proposed that positive measures be taken to accelerate the pace of enterprise streamlining. Before the end of May, a general inspection will be conducted of enterprises listed under the first group for streamlining last year. Enterprises listed under the second group in the streamlining plan must complete their streamlining by the end of next June.

Cheng Xu pointed out that in enterprise streamlining the most important matter is streamlining the leading bodies and appointing capable managers and party secretaries. Principal cadres of enterprises whose leading groups have become paralyzed or semiparalyzed should be speedily replaced with new responsible persons. For enterprises that have long been operating in the red due to poor management, a time limit will be set for turning their losing tide. If they fail to do so within the time limit, their principal cadres will be resolutely replaced with new leaders. Enterprises that lack the conditions to continue should be closed.

## At Armed Police Force Congress

OW170258 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The first congress of advanced collectives and individuals of the Fujian Provincial Brigade of the Chinese People's Armed Police Forces in promoting socialist spiritual civilization concluded in Fuzhou this morning. Leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Hu Hong, Jin Zhaodian, and Yuan Gai received all of the deputies prior to the closing ceremony. (Song Shiyuan), deputy political commissar of the provincial armed police brigade, presided over the closing ceremony. (Wang Zhenfu), commander of the provincial armed police force brigade and deputy director of the provincial public security bureau, read the decision of the provincial armed police force brigade on commending the advanced collectives and individuals for the promotion of socialist spiritual civilization. The leading comrades of the provincial public security bureau and the provincial armed force force brigade awarded citations, certificates of merit, and medals to the representatives of 56 advanced collectives and 94 advanced individuals. An appeal to all members of the provincial armed police force in the province was adopted at the ceremony.

Near the end of the closing ceremony, (Bian Qi), director of the provincial public security bureau and political commissar of the provincial armed police force brigade, delivered a speech. He called on all members of the armed police force in the province to conscientiously summarize their experiences and form a revolutionary, well-organized and highly competent force with a high political awareness, strict discipline, and full of vigor and militancy.

XIANG NAN ATTENDS FUJIAN CPPCC MEETING 19 APR

OW200646 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The first session of the Fifth Fujian Provincial CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously in Fuzhou this morning. The main task of the session is to implement the guidelines of the fifth session of the Fifth NPC and the fifth session of the CPPCC National Committee; sum up the experience of the provincial CPPCC committee since resumption of activities; discuss how to create a new situation in the work of the CPCC; elect a chairman, vice chairmen, and the standing committee of the provincial CPPCC committee; and suggest ways and means to develop a socialist material and spiritual civilization in the province.

A total of 454 members of the provincial CPPCC committee attended the session. Leading comrades of the provincial party committee, the provincial government and the Fuzhou PLA Units, Xiang Nan, Hu Ping, Ma Xingyuan, and Long Feihu, attended today's meeting. (Guan Cehui), executive secretary of the presidium of this session, presided over the opening ceremony. Wu Hongxiang, permanent chairman of the presidium of the session, delivered the opening speech.

Wu Hongxiang pointed out: The people's political consultative conference has the historical mission of promoting the great unity of the people and the reunification of the country. It must further implement the principles of long-term coexistence and mutual supervision and treating each other with all sincerity and sharing weal and woe; bring into play all positive factors; unite all the people that can be united to organize a mighty force; do a good job in the province's economic, overseas Chinese affairs and Taiwan-related work; raise the CPPCC'S work to a new level; and make positive contributions to achieving the great program put forward by the 12th party congress.

Chen Xizhong, permanent chairman of the presidium of the session, made a report on the work of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee. After reviewing the standing committee's work in all fields since the provincial CPPCC committee resumed its activities in December 1977, he pointed out: To create a new situation in the work of the CPPCC, it is imperative to effectively bring into full play the positive role of CPPCC members and competent people in all fields who have ties with the CPPCC; exercise the CPPCC's functions in political consultation and democratic supervision; and widely mobilize the people in all walks of life to suggest ways and means to successfully carry out all the reforms in the province, promote sustained and steady growth of the economy, spur development in science and culture, and step up development of a material and spiritual civilization.

#### Says No Factions Among Cadres

HK221532 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0922 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] Fuzhou, 22 April (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- Xiang Nan, first secretary of the Fujian Provincial CPC Committee, said that no clique or faction exists among the cadres of Fujian. Xiang Nan was speaking to a Hong Kong and Macao group meeting during the 1st session of the 5th Fujian Provincial CPPCC on the afternoon of 21 April.

Xiang Nan seriously listened to speeches from various committee members and gave a talk on the situation in Fujian and on how to give full play to the role of the Hong Kong and Macao committee members. He said that given support for Fujian's work from the central authorities and the PLA units, coupled with unity among the cadres of Fujian, a very favorable situation has prevailed throughout the province. There are a total of 470,000 cadres at all levels in Fujian Province. In reorganizing the leading groups at provincial, prefectural, city, department, and bureau levels, the province has conducted a public opinion poll and assessed cadres' abilities and has all along adhered to the guideline embodied in the 16 Chinese characters calling for "putting people from all corners of the land on the same footing, appointing people on their merits, being open and above-board, and playing fair and square."

Xiang Nan expressed the hope that the Hong Kong and Macao committee members would constantly put forth suggestions and opinions about Fujian's work. He said that being receptive to all schools of thought was a very important factor in doing a leadership organs' work well. He said that the Hong Kong and Macao committee members could direct their opinions, accordingly, to the CPPCC, the government and the Federation of Industry and Commerce and that every effort would be made to have them properly taken care of.

#### FUJIAN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 20 APR

#### Address by Xiang Nan

OW230831 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1120 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Report entitled "First Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress Opens Ceremoniously" -- intercepted in progress]

[Text] Attending the meeting were members of the PLA, representatives of democratic parties and non-party progressive and democratic personages as well as representatives of national minority peoples, returned Overseas Chinese and Taiwan compatriots. A total of 540 deputies attended today's session of the provincial people's congress.

Members of the executive presidium for today's meeting included Xiang Nan, Hu Hong, Wu Hongxiang, Cai Li, Wang Zhi, Jia Jiumin, He Minxue, Ren Manjun, Guo Ruiren, (Kang Beisheng), Zeng Ming, (Liu Yongyue), Hou Linzhou, and Cai Liangcheng. Hu Hong presided over today's meeting. He announced: The meeting is now open. Chairman Xiang Nan will present an opening speech.

[Begin Xiang Nan recording] Fellow deputies, committee members, and comrades: "Be Determined To Carry Out Reforms; Vigorously Develop Fujian" is the main theme of this meeting. [end recording]

After speaking on the purpose of the meeting, Comrade Xiang Nan said:

[Begin Xiang Nan recording] This being the first year for creating an all-round new situation in socialist construction as well as the first year for carrying out reforms in all areas, an important task currently facing the people of the whole province is how to mobilize the province's 470,000 cadres and 56 million people in creating a still better situation in our province with one heart and one mind, a renewed spirit, and more hard work. This important task is also of great concern to our compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao, who have shared joys and sorrows with us, and to the several million compatriots of Fujian origin who are now residing abroad.

Our nation's Constitution stipulates that all the powers of the state belong to the people. The provincial people's congress is the supreme organ for the people of our province to exercise their powers. Each one of our representatives is mandated by the people to exercise their sacred democratic rights. Our deputies, with the scientific approach of seeking truth from facts and imbued with a trail-blazing revolutionary spirit, will lead the cadres and people of the whole province in further emancipating their thinking, carrying out various reforms, strengthening Army-people unity, completing the eight major economic projects, persisting in the open-door policy for foreign countries, building up a socialist civilization, and taking the road of socialist construction that is best suited to the conditions of our province. Our cause has a great future, and our congress is bound to be a great success. [end recording]

After Comrade Xiang Nan spoke, Provincial Acting Governor Hu Ping made a report on behalf of the provincial people's government which is entitled "Be Determined To Carry Out Reforms; Vigorously Develop Fujian." Comrade Hu Ping's report is divided into six parts: 1) the situation in Fujian in 1982; 2) tentative ideas for present and future economic construction; 3) economic tasks for 1983; 4) carrying out reforms in the administrative structure and in the economic system with a positive and firm approach; 5) building up a socialist spiritual civilization; and 6) mobilizing all positive factors to improve the leadership style and create a new situation in socialist construction.

Also present at today's meeting were all members attending the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee; office workers of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress; responsible persons of provincial organs; responsible persons of the various local liaison groups of the provincial people's congress and standing committees of the various city, county, and district people's congresses; responsible persons of the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate; and representatives of retired veteran cadres.

21 Apr Session

OW220834 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 0900 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] The first session of the Sixth Fujian Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting this morning.

At the meeting, Wang Yishi, acting chairman of the provincial planning committee, delivered a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the economic and social development of the province and on the draft provincial economic and social development plan for 1983. (Zhou Baoyuan), acting director of the provincial financial bureau, reported on the final provincial accounts for 1982 and the draft provincial budget for 1983. Five hundred thirty deputies attended the meeting.

The executive chairmen at the meeting were Guo Ruiren, (Kang Weisheng), Hu Ping, Cong Dezi, Wang Hanjie, (Wang Peixiang), (Li Jiyong), You Dexin, (Lin Haofan), (Zhou Keyong), (Shen Maohuai), (Yang Weijie), (Yin Feng), (Chen Jinfu), (Lin Meili), and (Liao Shuzhen).

Guo Ruiren presided over the meeting. All provincial CPPCC committee members attending the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee were present at the provincial people's congress meeting as observers.

#### JIANGSU CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST SESSION

OW220441 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpt] The first session of the Fifth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened in Nanjing this afternoon.

A preparatory meeting was held before the formal session. The preparatory meeting approved the namelists of the presidium, secretary general, motions committee, documents drafting committee, and the agenda of the current session.

Han Peixin, secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CPC Committee, Bao Houchang, and Guan Wenwei, chairman and vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, attended the opening ceremony.

On behalf of the veteran comrades, Guan Wenwei said: Veteran comrades have stepped down one after another because of their advanced age. They should feel happy about this. Comrades who take up new positions should have the courage to shoulder heavy burdens. It is hoped that the new provincial CPPCC committee will work under the provincial CPC committee, politically keep in line with the CPC Central Committee and bring into full play the role of the CPPCC to create a new situation in CPPCC work.

Ouyang Huilin, a permanent chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony. Wu Yifang, another permanent chairman, made an opening speech. She said: The tasks of this session are to hear and consider the work report of the Fourth Jiangsu Provincial CPPCC Committee's standing committee; to attend the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress; to hear and discuss the government work report and other reports; to elect the chairman, vice chairman, secretary general and standing committee members of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee; and to discuss and approve various resolutions.

Wang Zhaoquan, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, made a report on the work of the standing committee of the four provincial CPPCC committee. In his report, Wang Zhaoquan reviewed and summarized the work of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee since its first session and made suggestions on the work of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee.

Wang Zhaoquan said: Under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee and through the common efforts of our members, the provincial CPPCC committee has actively promoted its work during the last 5 years.

The patriotic united front has strengthened and expanded and is full of vitality. The task before us is to follow the line established at the 12th CPC Congress, answer the call of Comrade Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the National CPPCC Committee, who said that the united front has bright prospects, and work courageously, solidly, and with one heart and one mind to create a new situation in CPPCC work in our province.

Other permanent chairmen are (Tian Zhonghan), Wei Yangyi, Wang Zhaoquan, Liao Yunze, (Jin Guangxun), Deng Haoming, Gao Juefu, (Guo Ai), (Chen Yizhi), Chen Suiheng, (Cheng Jingwen), and (Gu Ziwei).

#### JIANGSU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETS

First Session 21 Apr

OW220943 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] The presidium of the first session of the sixth provincial people's Congress held its first meeting this morning.

The presidium is composed of 93 members. They include responsible persons of leading provincial party and government organs and departments concerned, mass organizations, and democratic parties; responsible persons of the various city delegations; advanced people from various fronts; and well-known personages and patriotic personages from various circles. The youngest among them is (Fu Guozhen), 24, a woman sanitation worker of the Zhenjiang City Environmental Sanitation Department. Comrade He Binghao presided over the presidium meeting.

The meeting elected (Shen Daren), (Gu Xiulian), (Zhong Han), (Ye Xutai), Luo Yunlai, (Sun Jiazhen), Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Zhong Guochu, Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yaming, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxiu, Liao Yunze, and (Li Xingkui) as permanent chairmen, and approved the list of executive chairmen and groups and the schedule of the session.

The meeting adopted the draft election regulations and handed them over to the various delegations for discussion. The meeting also decided on the deadline for submission of motions.

#### Han Peixin Report

OW251251 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The first session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress opened ceremoniously this morning at the People's Great Hall in Nanjing. The 1,296 delegates attending the meeting were elected from the 11 cities in the province, the PLA units stationed in Jiangsu and the provincial people's armed police force units. They all are outstanding and noted personages on all fronts. Among them, 66.4 percent are middle-aged and young delegates, and 90 percent are middle school or college educated.

The executive chairmen of today's session are: Shen Daren, Gu Xiulian, Sun Han, Ye Xutai, Luo Yunlai, Sun Jiazhen, Liu Lin, Chu Jiang, Zhong Guochu, Xin Shaobo, Kuang Yamin, He Binghao, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, and (Li Xinkui).

At 0900, Comrade Gu Xiulian declared: [Begin Gu Xiulian recording] The first session of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress now opens. [applause]

Today's agenda includes: Hearing the Jiangsu People's Government's work report made by Acting Governor Han Peixin, reviewing the draft of Jiangsu's Sixth 5-Year National Economic and Social Development Plan and the draft of the Jiangsu National Economic and Social Development Plan for 1983; and adopting the draft of provisional stipulations concerning some questions of the agenda. We now begin the first item on the agenda by inviting Acting Governor Han Peixin to deliver the work report of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government. [applause] [end recording]

The work report of the provincial people's government made by Comrade Han Peixin is divided into three parts. In the first part, he elaborated on the accomplishments the government has achieved in six respects over the past 3 years and more: 1) A historic change has taken place in the rural areas, giving rise to a new agricultural development; 2) Industry and communications have been developing steadily and yielding greater economic results than before; 3) Initial restructuring of the commercial circulation system has broadened commodity exchange between cities and rural areas; 4) Scientific, educational, cultural and health work has been intensified and developed; 5) The people's living standard is rising steadily; and 6) An apparent change for the better has been observed in the standards of social conduct and public order.

In the second part of his report, comrade Han Peixin elaborated on the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the eight projects that have to be accomplished in the future: 1) Administrative reform must be earnestly carried out to meet the needs of the four modernizations; 2) continue to push forward agricultural reform and energetically develop production of goods; 3) speed up the restructuring of the industrial system and achieve still higher economic performance; 4) control the size of capital construction to ensure the resources for major construction projects and technical reform; 5) actively reform the commodity circulation system and continue to enliven the urban and rural economy; 6) carry out financial and banking reform to ensure the accomplishment of financial plans; 7) develop scientific, educational, cultural, and health work in order to render still better service for economic construction; and 8) continue to improve the people's living standard and put population growth under strict control.

Comrade Han Peixin pointed out in the third part of his report that, in order to fulfill and overfulfill the state plan, continue to push economic construction forward and achieve new successes in realizing a fundamental change for the better in the financial and economic situation, in the standards of social conduct and in party style, we must fully understand the importance of ideological and political work during the new period, firmly carry out the policies regarding intellectuals, do good intellectual work, continue to foster socialist democracy, improve the socialist legal system and continue to promote army-government and army-people unity. He urged government workers at all levels to study diligently and be good at study, firmly improve their leadership style and methods, unite with and rely on the masses to destroy the old and create the new and advance courageously.

Acting Governor Han Peixin also pointed out in his government work report that, thanks to the enormous success achieved in implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement, Jiangsu has set a new record in industrial and agricultural output value and revenue. He said: Over the past 3 years and more, Jiangsu has achieved greater success than expected in setting things right.

The political situation characterized by stability and unity has been further consolidated, and great success has been accomplished in economic readjustment. The province's total value of industrial and agricultural output in 1982 reached 73.69 billion yuan, topping that of 1981 by 9.4 per cent and that of 1979 by 34.2 percent. This represents an average annual increase of 10.3 percent during the past 3 years. The province's revenue in 1982 reached 6.66 billion yuan, topping that of 1981 by 5.7 percent and that of 1979 by 12.4 percent, setting a new provincial record in total revenue.

Acting Governor Han Peixin pointed out: Our province's gratifying economic situation is the result of exposing the serious harmful effects caused by leftist mistakes and their various expressions in Jiangsu and following the correct guiding ideology. He reviewed the principal experiences in implementing the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation, and improvement. These experiences are: 1) maintaining a balance between revenue and credit and maintain a fundamental stability in market prices; resolutely curtailing the size of capital construction and striving to increase the revenue and cut expenses; 2) continuing to implement the party's various rural economic policies and expedite agricultural development; 3) readjusting the proportional relationship within the industry, energetically increasing the output of consumers' goods and setting a correct direction for the heavy industry; 4) adhering to the dominant role of the state economy, actively developing the collectively owned cooperative economy and appropriately developing the individual economy; 5) upholding the principle of the leading role of the planned economy and the supplementary role of market regulation, and developing interregional economic cooperation; 6) upholding the principle "first, feed the people and second, build the country" in handling the relationship between production and construction and improving the people's living standard; and 7) changing the previous practice of giving importance to speed but not results and gradually shifting the focus of the entire economic work to improving economic performance.

Acting Governor Han Peixin said in his government work report that, in order to fulfill the Sixth 5-Year Plan and make the 1983 projects a success, the general requirements are: continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, consolidation and improvement; consider enhancing economic performance as the central task and speed up the pace of reform, spur on technical progress, promote production, increase revenue and ensure the resources for major construction projects. While we must make progress in these fields, we must strive to bring about a turn for the better in the standards of social conduct and in public order.

Acting Governor Han Peixin put forward these specific requirements: 1. Reforms in all sectors must be carried out in a resolute and an orderly manner. 2. The resources of all sectors must be concentrated to ensure the construction of major projects. 3. Technical transformation and renewal of equipment must be energetically carried out.

#### More on Han Peixin Report

OW260357 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] In his report on the work of the government, made at the meeting of the provincial people's congress yesterday, Acting Governor Han Peixin pointed out: After readjustment and reform, agricultural production in Jiangsu Province is being transformed from an individual economy to relatively large-scale commercial production, and from traditional to modernized production.

An unprecedented new situation is being created.

He said: The production gap between the south and north regions of this province is being narrowed. Xuzhou and Huaiyin have become new commercial grain bases. In 1982, 13.9 billion jin of grain were procured, at a negotiated price, in excess of the procurement quota, an increase of 35 percent over 1979. The ratio of commercial grain reached 24.4 percent.

Acting Governor Han Peixin pointed out in his work report: The total fixed investment in Jiangsu Province for this year is 3 billion yuan according to the state plan. This figure must not be exceeded. Of the 34 large- and medium-size projects, 10 should be completed and put into operation within this year. He stressed the need to put the state's interest ahead of local interest and put the construction of key projects before other projects. Priority should be given to key projects concerning the allocation of the work force, the supply of construction materials and the installation of whole sets of equipment in order to insure the smooth construction of energy and communications projects and the technical transformation of some of the present enterprises.

He said: In the past 3 years, the funds for scientific, educational, cultural, and public health work in Jiangsu Province have greatly increased. In 1982, the total amount of funds for those purposes was 869 million yuan, an increase of 64.9 percent compared with 1979. It accounted for 34.6 percent of the total local expenditures, against 17.6 percent in 1979.

He said: In the past 3 years, school buildings with a total area of 1.34 million square meters have been built, more than 6,700 hospital beds have been added and new facilities and equipment have been obtained for scientific research, teaching and medical care.

He pointed out: Funds for scientific, education, cultural, and public health work will continue to increase to a significant degree. By 1985, the total funds for those purposes will reach 1.16 billion yuan, with an annual increase of 11.9 percent.

#### Second Session 23 Apr

OW251349 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The presidium of the first meeting of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress held its second meeting this afternoon. The meeting discussed the draft election regulations and discussed and approved the suggested namelist of candidates for Jiangsu Province's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress.

The meeting was presided over by (Zhong Han), permanent chairman of the Presidium. He Binghao, secretary general of the congress, and (Peng Shouxiang), head of the organizational team, respectively, gave explanations of the agenda of the meeting. The suggested namelist of candidates for Jiangsu Province's deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress has been repeatedly discussed by various departments of the province and various prefectures and has been the subject of consultations with various democratic parties and mass organizations in this province by the provincial party committee.

Through discussion, the presidium decided to submit the draft election regulations to the congress for approval and to submit the suggested namelist of candidates for Jiangsu Province's deputies to the National People's Congress to the congress for deliberations and consultations by all deputies to the provincial people's congress.

JIANGXI CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETS 12 APR

OW150515 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Apr 83

[Text] The 15th meeting of the Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress was held this morning at the Jiangxi guesthouse. Yang Shangkui, chairman, and Luo Mengwen, Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang, and Xie Xiang-huang, vice chairmen of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting. Liu Bain, president of the Jiangxi Higher People's Court, and Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Procuratorate, attended the meeting as observers.

Chairman Yang Shangkui presided over the meeting. Secretary General Zhang Yuqing read the agenda of the 15th standing committee meeting and a letter from Chairman Yang Shangkui to the 15th meeting of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress.

The Standing Committee members present at the meeting unanimously adopted a decision on the date for convening the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and unanimously adopted a decision on setting up a credentials committee for the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee and a list of its chairman, vice chairmen and members. In the afternoon, the meeting broke into small groups and discussed the work report on the standing committee of the provincial people's congress.

Chairman Yang Shangkui's letter to the 15th meeting of the 5th provincial people's congress standing committee reads as follows:

"The Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee.

"Dear comrades: I have served as chairman of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress for more than 3 years. At a time when the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress is soon to be convened, I request that the present standing committee not nominate me for election to the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, nor include me as a candidate for election to the Sixth National People's Congress. I joined the revolution and fought for the communist cause for more than half a century. Although it is my wish to continue to work for socialist construction, I am, however, advanced in age and my ability falls short of my wishes. In September 1981, I submitted a report to the party Central Committee, requesting approval for my resignation from my position in the provincial party committee and for moving to the second line. My request was approved by the party Central Committee and my wish was fulfilled. However, I still have retained my position as chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee. At present, as a new provincial people's congress is about to be elected and as large numbers of outstanding cadres in the prime of life are being selected for leading posts at various levels, I hope my aforementioned request will be approved. The soon-to-be-convened sixth provincial people's congress will be a mobilization rally to create a new situation in the four modernizations in our province. I sincerely wish the congress complete success. I hope that the new standing committee of the provincial people's congress will achieve greater successes in creating a new situation in its work and will scale new heights in work. Although I will not participate in the work of the provincial party committee or the provincial people's congress standing committee, I am still an old Jiangxi man. I will do whatever I can for the party, the state and the people of Jiangxi as long as I live. Yang Shangkui, 1 April 1983."

The following is the decision of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on the date to convene the first session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, adopted on 12 April 1983:

"The 15th meeting of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decides that the first session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress will be convened in Nanchang on 23 April 1983."

The following is the decision of the Fifth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee on setting up a credentials committee, adopted on 12 April 1983:

"In order to do a good job in examining the qualifications of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress, the 15th meeting of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee decides to set up a credentials committee of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee. Members of the credentials committee are:

"Chairmen: Luo Engwen;

"Vice Chairmen: Zhang Yuqing, Li Fangyuan, Xie Xianghuang and (Huang Xiandu);

"Members (in the order of the number of strokes in their surnames): (Liu Hezhi), (Liu Dai), (Liu Tianlang), (Chen Youjie) (Female), (He Hongxiu), (Zhang Fang), (Gui Zuoyu) (Female), and (Gao Jieyun) (Female)."

#### Corrects Unlawful Elections

OW230637 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] The Standing Committee of the 5th Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress held its 16th session on the morning of 21 April and corrected the unlawful practices of 22 counties and cities of Shangyao and Jiujiang Prefectures which violated the "Election Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at all levels of the PRC." It examined and acknowledged the validity of the qualifications of all the 196 deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress who were elected by these 22 countries and cities after they corrected their unlawful practices.

Not long after the 15th session of the standing committee of the 5th provincial people's congress acknowledged and published the namelist of deputies to the 6th provincial people's congress on 14 April, it was found that at their respective people's congress meetings, 20 counties -- Pengze, Hukou, Duchang, Wuning, Xiushui, Yongxiu, Dean, Xingzi, Jiujiang, Wuyuan, Yanshan, Shangyao, Leping, Yushan, Yujiang, Boyang, Yugan, Dexing, Guixi, and Hengfeng -- and two cities, Shangyao and Yingtan, failed to comply with Article 27 of the "Election Law for the National People's Congress and the Local People's Congresses at All Levels of the PRC" which stipulates that the number of candidates for deputies to the NPC and the local people's congresses should be greater than the number of deputies to be elected. To guard the sanctity of the law and to protect the people's democratic rights, the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, in the spirit of seeking truth from facts and of making prompt corrections to any mistakes, immediately instructed these 22 counties and cities to reconvene their people's congresses and hold repeat elections of deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress in compliance with the stipulation that the number of candidates should be greater than the number of delegates to be elected.

Upon receiving this instruction, these counties and cities immediately complied. Within 3 days, they reconvened their people's congresses, at which all the deputies seriously studied the relevant articles and rules of the election law and reelected 196 deputies in accordance with the relevant stipulations.

After seriously summing up the lesson learned from this incident, the standing committee of the sixth provincial people's congress also examined a report by the qualifications examination committee on the qualifications of the deputies who were elected by the 22 counties and cities to the sixth provincial people's congress at their reconvened people's congresses. The standing committee of the sixth provincial people's congress then decided that the qualifications of the 196 reelected deputies were all valid. Yang Shangkui, chairman of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the standing committee meeting and spoke.

Attending the standing committee meeting were Vice Chairmen of the standing committee Luo Mengwen, (Zhang Yuting), Li Fangyuan, Gu Jiguang, and Xie Xianghuang. Present at the meeting were Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court, and responsible persons of departments of the standing committees of the provincial people's congress.

#### BAI DONGCAI CHAIRS JIANGXI CONSULTATIVE MEETING

OW230433 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] The Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee sponsored a democratic consultative meeting this afternoon for leading members of various democratic parties and mass organizations, representatives of nonpartisan democrats and noted personages of all circles to deliberate on the namelist of candidates for the chairmanship and vice chairmanships of the standing committee of the 6th provincial people's congress, the governorship and vice governorships of the provincial people's government, and the chairmanship and vice chairmanships of the 5th provincial CPPCC committee.

The meeting was chaired by Bai Dongcai, first secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CPC Committee. Xu Gin, secretary of the provincial party committee, made an explanation on the namelist, which was presented by the provincial party committee.

Invited to attend the meeting were Li Shizhang, (Wu Tiyu), (Huang Xiandu), and (Liao Chaolu) of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Kuomintang; (Guo Xinfen), (Chen Yan), and (Li Zhu) of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the China Democratic League; (He Shikun), (Zhou Hanzhen), (Wu Boying), and (Hu Xianke) of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the Chinese Peasants' and Workers' Democratic Party; (Shen Hanqing) and (Zhang Zhaosheng) of the Jiangxi Provincial Committee of the China Democratic National Construction Association; (Zhang Xiuxi) and (Fu Mingying) of the provincial association of industry and commerce; (Sun Shiliang) of the Nanchang group directly affiliated with the Central Committee of the Jinsan Society; (Jin Liqiang) of the Jiangxi chapter under the Central Committee of the China Association for Promoting Democracy; (Meng Fu), a nonpartisan democrat, and leading members of mass organizations as well as representatives of the educational, scientific and technological, medical and health, literary and art, and religious circles, Taiwan compatriots and returned Overseas Chinese.

During the meeting, each person aired his opinions without inhibition. After full consultations, the namelist of candidates presented by the Jiangxi provincial party committee was approved unanimously. The namelist of candidates will be submitted to the forthcoming first session of the sixth provincial people's congress and the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee for the election process.

JIANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PREPARATORY MEETING

OW241720 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] On the afternoon of 22 April, a preparatory meeting was held for the First Session of the Sixth Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress. The first session of the people's congress will be officially held tomorrow morning. There are 958 deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. A total 864 deputies attended the preparatory meeting. Li Fangyuan, vice chairman of the fifth provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting and delivered a speech. The meeting elected and adopted the namelist of the presidium and the secretary general for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress. The meeting also adopted the following agenda for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress:

1. Hear and examine the report to be delivered by Zhao Zengyi, acting governor of Jiangxi, on the work of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government the gist of the draft plan for developing the national economy and promoting social development in Jiangxi during 1983, the draft sixth five-year plan for developing the national economy and promoting social development in Jiangxi, and an explanation on the arrangements made for the implementation of the sixth 5-year plan; and adopt a resolution on the report with regard to the work of the Jiangsu Provincial People's Government.
2. Hear a report to be made by (Li Xiangpei), director of the Jiangxi Provincial Department of Financial Affairs, on the final provincial accounts for 1982 and the provincial budget for 1983, and adopt a resolution on the final accounts and the budget.
3. Examine the report to be made by Zhang Yuqing, vice chairman and secretary general of the standing committee of the provincial people's congress, on the work of the standing committee and adopt a resolution on this report.
4. Examine the report to be delivered by Liu Bin, president of the provincial higher people's court, on the work of the higher people's court, and a report to be delivered by Chen Keguang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, on the work of the provincial people's procuratorate; adopt a resolution on these two reports; and hold elections.

After the preparatory meeting ended, the presidium of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its first meeting. The meeting elected Bai Dongcai, Xu Qin, Ma Jikong, Zhao Zengyi, Wang Shufeng, (Wang Zemen), Zhang Yuqing, Xie Xianghuang, (Song Zhengjie), Zhang Guozhen, (Cheng Xiaoqian), and (Wang Tiandong) as permanent chairmen of the presidium.

A decision was made on choosing (Pan Jian), (Wei Xiangzhi) and (Tian Tonglu) as deputy secretary generals of the people's congress and on a namelist of those who will be invited to attend the congress as observers.

During this first meeting, the agenda of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress was adopted. It was also decided that the deadline for accepting bills will be 2200 hours on 26 April.

SHANDONG CPPCC COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS 19 APR

SK190414 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 18 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee ceremoniously opened on the morning of 19 April at the auditorium of the Dongjiao Restaurant in Jinan. This CPPCC committee is made up of 622 members and the membership composition differs remarkably from the previous one and represents more fields, thus embodying the further consolidation and expansion of the patriotic united front among all nationalities in the province, all democratic parties, all nonparty patriotic personages and all people's groups. Li Zichao, executive chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony. The session formally opened at 0830 on 19 April.

On behalf of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, Zhou Singfu, executive member of the session, made a work report entitled "Strive To Create a New Situation in CPPCC Work and Make New Contributions to Our Province's Socialist Modernization."

After reporting the major jobs done by the provincial CPPCC committee in the past few years, Zhou Xingfu raised some demands for the future CPPCC work. He said: We should continually and penetratingly study and implement the guidelines of the documents of the 12th party congress, be bold in destroying outmoded practices and making innovations and be promoters of progress in carrying out reforms. We should also conscientiously strengthen the study of the theory and policies concerning the united front work, enhance our ideological understanding and engage in our work with extreme revolutionary zeal. We should further mobilize the personalities of various circles and make use of the forces in all fields to vigorously strengthen the work towards Taiwan and make contributions to the accomplishment of the great task of unifying the country. It is also necessary to consolidate organizations, reform organs, and strengthen the building of organizations and organs. A group of young and middle-aged cadres who have both ability and political integrity and who are in the prime of life and a given number of nonparty cadres should be promoted to government organizations. A series of strict work and meeting systems should be formulated and the system of personal responsibility should be instituted so as to enable the CPPCC organizations to do things efficiently.

The motions examination committee of the fifth session of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee delivered a written report on the handling of motions.

Attending the opening ceremony of the session were responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, including Su Yiran, Liang Buting, Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Yang Xingfu, Yang Yanyin, Zhou Zhenxing, Cui Weilin, and Feng Lizu. **Attending as** observers were responsible persons of various sections of the provincial united front departments; advisors of advisory office of the provincial people's government; and responsible persons of united front departments in various colleges and universities in Jinan City.

SHANDONG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS IN JINAN

Su Yiran Chairs Session

SK200643 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Excerpts] While Jinan City, the capital of Shandong Province, was immersed in the brisk spring atmosphere of April, in which all plants are growing verdantly, 961 deputies from various localities and circles throughout the province, bearing a sense of responsibility as the country's masters, arrived at the Bayi Auditorium on the morning of 19 April to hold an opening ceremony for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

The auditorium's hall was filled with an enthusiastic atmosphere of democracy and unity.

At 0800 in the morning, Su Yiran, permanent chairman of the session's presidium, announced the opening of the session.

[Begin recording] There are 1,016 deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress. Except for 55 deputies, who are absent because of illness, there are 961 deputies who have actually attended the session and the number of attending deputies is legal. The session has great significance. All of us who are assuming the great trust of the people must, by adopting a serious and responsible attitude toward the session, earnestly implement the Constitution and the spirit of doing things according to the law, carrying forward democracy and seeking truth from facts so as to enable the session to be full of unity and democracy and to advance to victory.

Now, I would like to ask Liang Buting, acting governor of the province, to make a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan for the national economy and social development. [End recording]

Liang Buting's report consists of the following five parts: 1) the guiding principles and major tasks for fulfilling the Sixth 5-Year Plan 2) a review of the implementation of the Sixth 5-Year Plan over the past 2 years; 3) while readjusting the national economy, it is necessary to accelerate the pace of reforms; 4) it is necessary to make further efforts to set aright the guiding ideology of economic work; and 5) all-out efforts should be made to strengthen the building of socialist civilization.

Following Comrade Liang Buting's report, (Guo Changcai), deputy director of the provincial financial department, delivered a report on the province's 1982 final accounts and 1983 financial budget.

Also attending the opening ceremony were permanent chairmen of the session's presidium, including Lu Maozeng, Li Changan, Li Zhen, Jiang Chunyun, Zhao Lin, Qin Hezhen, Zhang Ye, Li Yang, Xu Jianchun, Chen Lei, Zhang Zhusheng, Yang Jieren, Zhu Benzhen, Zhang Fugui, Zeng Chengkui, Zhou Zhijun, Wang Jiechen, Wang Baomin and Liu Gan.

Attending the opening ceremony as observers were all members attending the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and responsible persons from departments concerned under the provincial level organs.

#### Second Presidium Meeting 23 Apr

SK240503 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] According to our reporters, on the morning of 23 April, the presidium of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its second meeting at the banquet hall of the Nanjiao guest house. The meeting unanimously approved the namelist of candidates for the province's deputies to the Sixth NPC; the staff members of the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee; the governor and deputy governors of the province; the president of the provincial higher people's court and the presidents of prefectural intermediate people's courts; and for chief procurator of the provincial procuratorial office and the chief procurators of prefectural procuratorial branches. All of these namelists will be submitted to every deputy for deliberations and consultations.

The meeting also discussed and approved the session's draft on electoral affairs and heard and approved the draft report delivered by the session's motions' examination committee on motions' examination.

Su Yiran, permanent chairman of the session's presidium, presided over the meeting. Beginning on the morning of 24 April, deputies attending the session will hold group discussions on these namelists.

#### SHANGHAI CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST SESSION

OW220127 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Excerpts] The First Session of the Sixth Shanghai CPPCC Committee opened ceremoniously at the Beijing Theater this afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Li Guohao, executive chairman of the meeting.

Seated at the rostrum were Zhang Chengzong, Song Richang, Mei Jiasheng, Yang Shifa, Jing Renqiu, Lu Yudao, Zhao Chaogou, (Xu Yifang), Long Yue, Liu Liangmo, (Dong Yinchu), and others.

Comrade Zhang Chengzong delivered the work report of the Standing Committee of the Fifth Shanghai CPPCC Committee. He reviewed the municipal CPPCC committee's activities of shifting the focus of work, bringing intellectuals' role into play, fostering socialist democracy, providing social services and going deep into the realities of life since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. He reaffirmed that the patriotic united front has been further consolidated and developed on a patriotic and socialist foundation.

Comrade Zhang Chengzong said: We must firmly respond to Chairman Deng Xiaoping's call to create a new situation in the work of the people's political consultative conference and work confidently to accomplish new and magnificent tasks.

To create a new situation in the work of the municipal CPPCC committee, Zhang Chengzong urged the members of the municipal CPPCC committee to be promoters of reform who are courageous in removing the old and establishing the new; to implement the CPPCC Constitution and effectively bring into play the municipal CPPCC committee's role of being a political consultative and democratic supervisory organ; to do good intellectual work, continue to assist authorities concerned to implement various policies toward intellectuals and actively provide information service; to improve study organizations and their activities and prepare for the reestablishment of the Academy of Socialism; to do a good job of uniting with compatriots in Taiwan, Hong Kong, Macao, and Chinese nationals residing abroad; and to restructure and strengthen the administrative organs and work in close coordination with the seventh municipal CPPCC committee.

#### SHANGHAI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS PRESIDUM MEETS

OW220935 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] The presidium of the first session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its third meeting on the evening of 20 April. Comrade Hu Lijiao presided over the meeting.

The meeting first of all listened to reports by the various deputies' groups on their deliberations and discussions about candidates for deputies to the Sixth NPC and about choice of leading members for municipal state organs, and arranged for the various delegations to further deliberate on candidates for deputies to the Sixth NPC.

The meeting decided to hold a primary election to determine a list of candidates for members of the standing committee of the municipal people's congress, mayor, vice mayors, presidents of the municipal higher and intermediate people's courts and chief procurators of the municipal people's procuratorate and its branches. The meeting also discussed on the list of the chief scrutineer and scrutineers to be submitted to the full session of the municipal people's congress for approval.

#### Presidium Namelist

OW242359 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 19 Apr 83 p 1

[Namelist of the presidium, secretary general of the first session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress]

[Text] The presidium: (101 persons, in order of the number of strokes in family name)

Ding Shie (f) [0002 2508 1230], Yu Yi (f) [0060 3354], Ma Renbin [7456 0086 2340], Ma Xiusheng [7456 4423 0581], Fa Yang, Fang Jing (f) [2455 7234], Wang Tao, Wang Wei, Wang Yurun [3769 3768 3387], Wang Caixing [3769 6299 5281], Wang Chengde [3769 2110 1795], Wang Chengdong [3769 1004 2839], Wang Quansheng [3769 3123 3932], Wang Jingkun, Yin Chuanhe [1438 0278 0735], Deng Peixin [6772 0160 9515], Shi Guanghai [4258 0342 3139], Liu Qiong [0491 8825], Liu Xia (f) [0491 7209], Liu Nianzhi [0491 1819 2535], Liu Jinji, Guan Jian (f), Xu Wensi, Xu Buluo [6079 1580 3157], Zhu Zhenghua [2612 2973 5478], Zhu Guifang (f) [2612 2710 5364], Zhu Jianer [2612 6432 5101], Zhu Yaoxi [2612 5069 3556], Qiao Tinggong [0829 1694 1872], Xiang Ping [0686 1627], Sun Daolin [1327 6670 5259], Wang Dingzeng [3076 1353 2582], Wang Mingzheng, Shen Baozhi [3088 0202 2535], Shen Derong [3088 1795 3310], Ying Hua [2019 5478], Yan Chengyuan [0917 2052 0337], Yan Haojing [0917 3493 2529], Rui Xingbao [5360 5281 1405], Su Rong, Du Xuan [2629 1357], Li Jiaqi [2621 1367 7871], Li Jishan [2621 4949 1472], Li Peinan, Yang Di, Yang You [2799 2881], Yang Zhijun [2799 0037 7486], Yang Xinpei, Yang Zhenhan [2799 2182 3352], Yang Fuzhen (f), Shu Jiabin [2631 1367 9515], Wu Bochuan [0702 0130 1557], Wu Ruolan (f), He Yixiang, He Tianfa [0149 3240 4099], Di Jingxiang, Zhang Yuanzhen [1728 0337 7201], Zhang Renrui [1728 0088 3843], Zhang Shizhu [1728 0013 3796], Zhang Hongqu [1728 3163 3255], Zhang Jiahua [1728 1367 7520], Lu Shuming [7120 0647 2494], Chen Yi, Chen Guodong, Chen Caiming [7115 1752 2494], Fan Qinshan [5400 2953 1472], Ouyang Gang [2962 7122 0474], Yi Shenglong [2496 5116 7893], Luo Zhufeng [5012 4554 7364], Zhou Ke [0719 0344], Zhou Anjuan [0719 1344 1227], Hong Ze, Shi Ping [2457 1627], Zhao Zukang, Zhao Aimei (f) [6392 1947 4168], Hu Lijiao, Hu Zhengbang [5170 2973 6721], Hu Rongrong (f) [5170 5554 5554], Zhong Min, Zhong Wangyang [6988 2598 7122], Tan Jiazhen, Gao Zhixiang [7559 1807 0686], Gao Xiaochong [7559 1321 0394], Tang Hongyuan [0781 3163 0337], Jia Jin [6328 2516], Gui Lifeng [2710 4539 0023], Gui Guofang (f) [2710 1613 5364], Xu Xin [1776 2450], Xu Suzhen (f) [1776 4790 3791], Huang Min [7806 2404], Huang Gengfu, Huang Qizhou [7806 0892 0719], Cao Yanfang (f) [2580 3601 5364], Xie Guoliang [6200 0948 5328], Hui Yinlin [1920 0603 2651], Han Xuezhong (f) [7281 1331 4545], Han Decai, Jiao Ruishen [3542 3843 6500], Gou Shaoheng [5941 0508 1854], Cai Beihua [5591 0554 5478] and Dai Maozhai [2071 5399 7872].

Secretary General: Zhong Min [concurrently].

## Chen Guodong Chairs Session

OW202130 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 19 Apr 83

[Text] The Presidium of the First Session of the Eighth Shanghai Municipal People's Congress held its second meeting last evening. Comrade Chen Guodong chaired the meeting.

The meeting heard reports on representatives' discussions of the drafts of methods for electing Shanghai deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress and for electing the standing committee members of the Shanghai People's Congress, mayor and vice mayors of Shanghai, presidents of the municipal higher and intermediate people's courts, and chief procurators of the municipal people's procuratorate and its branches. The two drafts were approved after discussion.

Following the delegations' discussions and deliberations, the meeting presented a name-list of candidates for Shanghai deputies to the Sixth National People's Congress. The meeting also nominated candidates for standing committee members of the municipal people's congress, mayor and vice mayors of Shanghai, presidents of the municipal higher and intermediate people's courts, and chief procurators of the municipal people's procuratorate and its branches. The nominees will be discussed by various representative groups.

ZHEJIANG CPPCC COMMITTEE HOLDS FIRST SESSION

OW220302 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Apr 83

[Text] The first session of the Fifth Zhejiang Provincial CPPCC Committee ceremoniously opened at Hangzhou's Great Hall of the People at 1430 today.

The current provincial CPPCC committee has 625 members, of whom 354 are new members. Compared with the previous committee, the number of members representing various democratic parties and social circles has increased by a fairly big margin. In addition, the current committee has a large number of middle-aged intellectuals who have made distinguished contributions to the four modernizations and patriotic personages who are influential for the reunification of our motherland.

Wang Jiayang, executive chairman of the session, presided over the opening ceremony.

Tang Yuanbing made an opening speech. On behalf of the standing committee of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, Jiang Ximing delivered a report entitled "Make Greater Contributions for the Creation of a New Situation in CPPCC Work." He said:

We have primarily made progress in the following areas during the last 5 years:

1. We have acquired the correct guiding ideology for our CPPCC work.
2. We have extensively carried out political consultation on a regular, institutionalized basis to bring into full play the committee's democratic supervisory role.
3. We have organized and promoted the study of theory and current policies among committee members and persons from various circles.
4. We have widely conducted work on Taiwan.
5. We have brought into play the role of our members and persons of various social backgrounds in promoting CPPCC work.

Jiang Ximing said: The CPPCC is playing an increasingly important role in our state affairs. It is valued by the party and state and is welcomed by the people. The current situation is one of the best for the CPPCC since the establishment of the provincial CPPCC committee.

On behalf of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee's standing committee, Jiang Ximing extended best wishes to the new provincial CPPCC committee and its Standing Committee, which will be formed shortly. He urged them to foster the fine traditions of the CPPCC and, under the leadership of the provincial CPC committee, make greater contributions for the implementation of the correct program and the series of principles and policies put forward by the 12th CPC Congress and for the creation of a new situation in socialist modernization, and patriotic united front and CPPCC work.

Mao Gihua, Yu Jiyl and other leading comrades attended the session. A number of National CPPCC Committee members and responsible persons of county and city CPPCC committees, united front work departments of various prefectural and city CPC committees and colleges and universities attended the session as observers. The session will hold group discussions tomorrow.

#### WANG FANG ATTENDS ZHEJIANG PREPARATORY MEETING

OW221321 Hangzhou Zhejiang Province Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] A preparatory meeting for the First Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was held this afternoon. Tie Ying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, presided over the meeting. Attending were Vice Chairman Wang Fang, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, Li Lanyan, Wang Qidong, Zhu Zuxiang, Yu Jiyl, and Xing Zitac.

The preparatory meeting approved a list of the presidium and its secretary-general for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress which is composed of 77 members with Xing Zitao as its secretary-general.

The preparatory meeting adopted an agenda for the people's congress which consists mainly of hearing and examining the work report by the provincial government, a report on the draft plan for the province's economic and social development in 1983, a report on the province's final accounts in 1982 and its draft budget for 1983, a work report by the standing committee of the fifth provincial people's congress, a work report by the provincial higher people's court and a work report by the provincial people's procuratorate. The agenda also includes the adoption of corresponding resolutions to these reports and the election of provincial deputies to the Sixth NPC, standing committee members for the sixth provincial people's congress, the provincial governor and vice governors, the president of the provincial higher people's court, the chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, and presidents of local people's intermediate courts and chief procurators of branch procuratorates.

The preparatory meeting approved a list of the motions examination committee for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress with Yu Jiyl as chairman and adopted a namelist of the finance and budget examination committee of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress with Chen Anyu as its chairman.

#### ZHEJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 22 APR

OW222148 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 22 Apr 83

[Text] The First Session of the Sixth Zhejiang Provincial People's Congress was solemnly opened today at the Great Hall of the People in Hangzhou. At 0830 newly elected deputies to the sixth provincial people's congress arrived at the undecorated but solemn assembly hall in vigorous spirits.

They are entrusted by the 39 million people of the province to gather in the assembly hall to discuss the province's socialist modernization affairs. The assembly hall permeated with a warm atmosphere of solidarity and democracy.

Seated in the front rows of the rostrum today were executive chairmen of the session including Tie Ying, Wang Fang, Chen Anyu, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, (Shang Jincai), Zhu Zuxiang, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiye, and Xing Zitao.

Chairman Tie Ying presided at the opening session. He said: Taking the guidelines of the 12th party congress and the 5th Session of the 5th NPC, this session will earnestly examine the government work report, take correct stock of the situation, clearly define the objectives of struggle in the Sixth 5-Year Plan and the tasks for 1983, and carry out various elections in accordance with relevant laws, regulations and principles. I believe that with an attitude commensurate to masters of the state and a great sense of responsibility, you will give full reign to democracy, earnestly examine and discuss the various [word indistinct] of the session and [words indistinct] the glorious historical tasks.

After that Governor Li Fengping delivered a report on government work. The report was divided into three parts: 1) The 5 years in which we made progress while setting aright things that had been thrown into disorder. This part sums up the achievements scored by our province under the leadership of the party Central Committee in industrial and agricultural production, markets in both urban and rural areas, in education, science and cultural undertakings, in strengthening socialist democracy and the legal system and improving the people's livelihood. 2) Strive to create a new situation in socialist construction. This part sets forth the objectives of struggle in the province's Sixth 5-Year Plan and strategic priorities. 3) The major tasks for 1983.

The session also adopted provisional measures of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress for handling proposals and the suggestions of deputies.

All provincial CPPCC committee members attending the first session of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee, [words indistinct] and responsible persons of the provincial people's congress standing committee were present at today's session as observers. Responsible persons of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procurate attended today's session.

#### Wang Fang Chairs Congress

OW220821 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Text] The presidium of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress held its first meeting this afternoon.

The meeting decided that Tie Ying, Wang Fang, Chen Anyu, Liu Dan, Liu Zizheng, Li Yuhua, female, (Shen Jincai), Zhu Zuxiang, Wang Qidong, Yu Jiye, and Xing Zitao be permanent chairmen of the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress.

The meeting adopted an agenda for the first session, namelists of branch committees of the executive presidium, a draft measure for elections at the sixth provincial people's congress and a draft measure for dealing with motions and opinions of deputies that will be submitted to the first session for approval. The meeting also decided on a namelist of deputy secretaries-general of the first session.

GUANGDONG: WANG ZHEN ADDRESS ON CADRE EDUCATION

HK140731 Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO in Chinese 13 Apr 83 pp 1, 3

["Wang Zhen, Ren Zhongyi Stress Training, Education of Cadres"]

[Text] In the important historical period of creating a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization and the succession of old cadres by new cadres, party committees at all levels must have strategic foresight and attach great importance to party schools' work and the educational cause as a whole, to the training of cadres and the building of cadre ranks. This was a requirement posed by Wang Zhen and Ren Zhongyi in their speeches at a report meeting attended by responsible party cadres from all Guangdong Provincial and Guangzhou City government organs on the afternoon of 9 April.

This report meeting was held by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee for the purpose of strengthening the work of training and educating cadres.

Wang Zhen, member of the CPC Political Bureau and president of the Central Party School, was invited to deliver an important speech at the meeting. Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee, gave a report on how to run party schools better and how to strengthen the work of training and educating cadres.

The meeting was presided over by Lin Ruo, secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee. People attending the meeting included responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial advisory committee, the provincial government, the provincial discipline inspection committee, the provincial PLO military district and the Guangzhou City CPC Committee; party cadres at and above the bureau level in the provincial and city government organs and some cadres at the level; all the teachers and students in the provincial and city party schools; cadres at and above the department level in institutions of higher learning located in Guangzhou, and responsible party cadres from various prefectures, cities and counties who have participated in the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress; a total of more than 5,000 people.

In his speech, Comrade Wang Zhen first expressed satisfaction with the report meeting held by the Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee and fully affirmed Ren Zhongyi's report that conformed with the spirit of the central authorities' directive and connected this spirit with Guangdong's reality. He said: we need to invest in the field of intelligence exploitation. This is part of the work of capital construction. The purpose of running party schools better and training backbone party and government leaders at all levels is precisely for spurring on and uniting the people throughout the country to actively study general knowledge and for guaranteeing the correct implementation of the policies toward intellectuals. The party central leadership required that all party schools be run in a regularized way. The purpose is to cultivate thousands and thousands of party and government backbone leaders. Only with a large number of party and government backbone leaders, can knowledge and intellectuals be highly valued and can all kinds of talented people and experts be correctly promoted to important positions so that the party's policy toward intellectuals can be implemented.

When discussing how party schools train party and government leading cadres. Comrade Wang Zhen said: Party schools must take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought as their major courses and arm their students with a communist outlook on world and life.

They must also organize students to study all branches of learning in the field of social sciences and basic knowledge in various field of natural sciences. Only thus can the four basic principles be adhered to and can the party effect its correct leadership over economic construction.

Comrade Wang Zhen also said: Guangdong was a hotbed for the Chinese revolution. It is a province where the CPC has trained many cadres in its history. It is hoped that Guangdong Province will carry forward this glorious tradition and play a leading role in training and educating cadres.

In his report, Comrade Ren Zhongyi first explained the importance of implementing the spirit of the second national conference on party schools' work. He said: the second national conference on party schools' work held by the party central leadership earlier this year was a meeting of great importance. The conference decided to regularize party school education. This is a strategic measure for guaranteeing the smooth development of our socialist modernization drive. We must earnestly study and implement the spirit of this conference.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi discussed the significance and methods of strengthening the work of training and educating cadres from five aspects. The first part of his report concentrated on the relationship between training cadres and implementing the party's line, conducting revolution and construction. He said: Our party's revolutionary practice at different historical periods has proved that after a correct political line is laid down, there must also be a corresponding contingent of cadres who can correctly understand and implement this political line and are competent to carry out new struggle tasks. He said: Among cadres of all kinds, party and government leading cadres have a specially great influence. Even if a unit has good technical cadres, but party and administrative cadres do not correctly implement the party's line and policies and even strifle technical cadres' enthusiasm, then the role of technical cadres will not be brought into proper play.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi, citing many historical facts, explained that any ruling classes in power and any classes that struggle to seize political power must pay attention to training talented people and build up their own contingents of cadres. He said: In the process of launching and leading the revolution, our party has attached great importance to training and educating cadres and adapting them to the needs of the developing revolutionary cause. Each time after a drive to train cadres in a concentrated way, a new revolutionary upsurge and a new victory is ushered in.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi also pointed out: In the period of socialist modernization, it is necessary to treat training and educating cadres on a large scale as an important task. He said: The task our party is now shouldering is different from those in the previous periods. The composition of our cadre ranks is also different from those during the war years. Because of the expansion of the party's cause and the rapid development of modern science and technology, our cadres need to greatly increase the depth and scope of their knowledge. Therefore, it is urgently necessary to train and educate our cadres and build a grand contingent of cadres who adhere to the socialist road and have professional knowledge and capability. Our party schools at all levels and the cadre education work as a whole should be oriented to training cadres for the purpose of realizing the great objectives set forth by the 12th Party Congress.

Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed that party schools at different levels must pay special attention to reforms so as to adapt themselves to the new situation and new demands on cadre education work. He said: We cannot stick to old practices for running party schools; instead, we must follow the decision made by the second national conference on party schools work and change the previous main form of short-term training into regularized education. Teaching contents should be arranged according to the needs of the modernization cause. Regular systems for schooling and assessing students' learning level should be adopted. Strict examinations must be instituted to appraise the students' study results.

After recalling Guangdong's glorious history with regard to training revolutionary cadres, Comrade Ren Zhongyi stressed: We now urgently need to devote greater efforts to training and educating cadres. He hoped that party committees will effect the following points: 1) earnestly study and implement the spirit of the second national conference on party schools' work, enhance their understanding of the strategic significance of the reform of party schools and effectively strengthen leadership over party schools; 2) when efforts are made to improve party schools' work, institutions of higher learning should be made use of to help train existing cadres in a planned and methodical way; and 3) at the same time of strengthening cadre education and training work, the cadre system must be gradually reformed in a proper way and this reform should be linked to the current structural reform.

In conclusion, Comrade Ren Zhongyi said: We are now situated in fields of socialist modernization and succeeding old cadres by new cadres on a large scale. Party committees at all levels must have strategic foresight and attach great importance to party schools' work and the educational cause as a whole, to the training of cadres and the building of cadre ranks.

#### GUANGXI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS 23 APR

HK240307 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Guangxi Regional People's Congress opened in Nanning on 23 April, attended by 933 deputies. Executive Chairman Huang Rong declared the session open. Other executive chairmen present were Qiao Xiguang, Wei Chunshu, Zhou Guangchun, Huang Yun, Jin Baosheng, Qin Yingji, Wang Zhuguang, Zhang Shengzhen, Hou Deheng, Zhong Feng, Li Yindan, Lin Kewu, Mo Naiqun, Shi Zhaotang, Ye Fusun, Zhao Mingjian, Chen An, Zhang Huaiyi, and Qin Zhenwu.

Regional planning committee director (He Ji) delivered a report on the region's Sixth 5-Year Plan. He said:

[Begin recording] "The basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan are to continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, properly solve problems in economic work, achieve a notable improvement in economic results in production and construction, circulation, and all other fields, bring about a notable turn for the better in the entire economic and financial situation, lay the foundation for economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period and create conditions for accomplishing the long-term objectives. These tasks have been set in accordance with the demands of the state plans and in connection with Guangxi realities.

"Due to protracted and complex historical reasons, the main problem in the national economy in Guangxi is that the proportions, structure and management setup of the economy are not sufficiently coordinated and rations. Economic results are also rather poor.

"The situation has improved somewhat as a result of initial readjustment, restructuring and reorganization in recent years, but we will have to work hard for a long time to truly achieve a relatively rational and ideal setup. In particular, a lot of work will have to be done to reform the economic management setup. Hence, during the entire period of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, all departments of the national economy must continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, and center all economic activities on improving economic results. During the Sixth 5-Year Plan we must maintain a certain economic growth rate while continuing to carry out readjustment." [end recording]

Comrade (He Ji) then put forward the following tasks to be done well in order to accomplish the Sixth 5-Year Plan:

[Begin recording] "1) Seriously do a good job in readjusting, restructuring, reorganizing and upgrading work in the national economy; 2) Ensure the smooth progress of key project construction in the aspects of manpower, material and finance; 3) Bring into play the stimulating role of science and technology and seriously carry out technical transformation in the enterprise; 4) Seriously promote investigation and study; 5) Simultaneously grasp the building of material and spiritual civilization." [end recording]

Regional Finance Bureau Director (Qin Lixin) then gave a report on the region's final accounts of 1982.

#### HAINAN SUPPORTS CENTRAL DOCUMENT ON DEVELOPMENT

HK230651 Haikou Hainan Island Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 23 Apr 83

[Text] The Hainan Administrative District CPC Committee issued a circular yesterday demanding that the party committees at all levels seriously convey and implement the minutes of the discussion on speeding up Hainan's development and construction, circulated by the CPC Central Committee and State Council.

The circular said: The minutes of the discussion on speeding up Hainan Island's development and construction, issued by the CPC Central Committee and State Council, have now been transmitted to us. This is yet another extremely important document on the development and construction of Hainan, following the minutes of the discussion on the question of Hainan Island, approved for circulation by the State Council in July 1980. The document points out: Speeding up the development and construction of Hainan is an important task for the whole party and the whole country. It is of major significance for supporting the four modernizations drive of the whole country, strengthening the unity of nationalities, consolidating the motherland's South China Sea national defense, spurring the return of Taiwan to the motherland, and accomplishing the great cause of national reunification. The document also correctly proposes the principles, policies, guidelines and measures for speeding up the development and construction of Hainan. The party members, cadres and people of all nationalities throughout the district must seriously study and implement the spirit of the document, unite as one, boldly forge ahead, and make active and spontaneous contributions to speeding up Hainan's development and construction.

The circular demands that the party committees and government at all levels immediately organize study and transmission of the document and rapidly convey its spirit to all party members, cadres and masses. It is necessary to correctly understand the favorable conditions and unfavorable factors in developing Hainan, eliminate all kinds of ideological obstacles, and truly bring the thinking of the cadres and masses into line with the spirit of the document.

They will thus brace their revolutionary spirit, strengthen confidence, go all-out, and work hard.

All departments and units, especially those departments and units mentioned in the document, which are in charge of certain major construction projects, must, on the basis of carrying out deepgoing study and in connection with reality, formulate positive and practical plans and measures of implementing the spirit of the document. Through studying, publicizing and implementing the document, we should spur and promote all current work.

In agriculture, we must pay particular attention to grasping early rice production. We must continue to perfect the production responsibility system of linking payment to output, centered on contracts, and actively encourage and support the peasants in promoting all kinds of developmental specialized contracting. We should rapidly contract out to the peasants the barren hills, slopes, shores and land for developing diversification. We must support the peasants in capital, seed and technology to actively expand the cultivated areas of tropical crops, concentrating on rubber, on the basis of taking good care of the existing area of these crops.

The industrial enterprises must actively institute economic responsibility system, make a success of state economic contracts for the enterprises and economic contracts within the factories, improve economic results, and turn loss to profit.

We must promptly sum up experiences in pilot projects in reforming the supply and marketing cooperative setup, and popularize them as quickly as possible.

We must get a good grasp of pilot projects in separating government administration from commune management in every county. All sectors and trades such as commerce, finance, culture and education, public health, science and technology, and physical culture must set up various types of responsibility system.

The circular says: Eliminating anarchism is a major issue that must be solved in developing and building Hainan. We must deal seriously with instances that have occurred of sabotaging state and collective property, indiscriminately cutting down forests, illegally occupying land to build houses, violating the policies in labor recruitment, indiscriminately allowing rural households to move into the towns, and also armed fights between clans. We must resolutely arrest the sinister trend of anarchism. At the same time we must continue to conduct extensive education and publicity in the legal system, continue to straighten out social order, and resolutely strike at the sabotage activities of special agents, spies, counterrevolutionaries and all kinds of criminal elements, in order to create excellent social order for development and construction.

At present it is particularly important to do a good job in internal rectification. This mainly involves three aspects: 1) We must conduct education for the party members and cadres in the new party constitution, so as to strengthen their sense of organization and discipline and put democratic centralism on a sound basis; 2) We must put on a sounder basis the system of the party's democratic life meetings and the administrative democratic life meetings, carry out regular criticism and self-criticism, and oppose all kinds of unhealthy practices; 3) We must apply positive and negative typical examples to educate the party members and cadres to maintain and carry forward the party's glorious traditions and work style.

Through internal rectification, we must also resolutely overcome unhealthy phenomena in the organs and enterprises such as slack discipline and ideology, and improve work efficiency.

The circular says in conclusion: Speeding up the development and construction of Hainan requires large numbers of specialized talented people in all fields. Hence, seriously implementing the party policy on intellectuals and bringing their initiative and creativity into full play is an important aspect of implementing the spirit of the central document. The party organizations must resolutely implement the party's policy on intellectuals, and completely eliminate the erroneous notions of discriminating against the despising intellectuals, which have existed for a long time. They must seriously check on problems in the implementation of policies on intellectuals. Within the party, and in the whole of society, it is necessary to create an excellent atmosphere of attaching importance to knowledge, talent and intellectuals. Leading cadres at all levels must make friends with intellectuals, respect their views and suggestions, bring their strong points into play, care for them politically and in daily life, and create the best possible conditions for their work.

#### HENAN: LIU JIE ATTENDS OPENING OF CPPCC SESSION

HK160244 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Fifth Henan Provincial CPPCC Committee opened in Zhengzhou this morning. Present at the opening ceremony were responsible comrades of the party, government and army in the province including Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Hu Shangli, and Chen Bingyi. Over 600 delegates are attending the session. Comrade Song Yuxi delivered the opening speech. Wang Huayu, vice chairman of the fourth provincial CPPCC committee, then gave a report on the work of the committee.

#### HENAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

##### Preparatory Meeting Held

HK170246 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in Zhengzhou today. Henan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Chairman Liu Jie presided. The meeting, attended by 1,168 deputies, elected the session presidium, secretary-general and the budget committee, and approved the agenda.

The session agenda is as follows: 1) Acting Governor He Zhukang will deliver a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Henan, and a resolution on this will be adopted; 2) Provincial Finance Department Director (Tang Baoqi) will deliver a report on the final accounts for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983, and a resolution on this will be adopted; 3) Provincial people's congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman Shao Wenjie will report on the work of the committee, and a resolution on this will be adopted; 4) Court President Ding Shi will report on the work of the provincial higher people's court, and provincial Chief Procurator Li Fuxiang will report on the work of the procuratorate; resolutions will be adopted on these reports; 5) The congress will study and approve a resolution on promoting obligatory tree-planting drive throughout the province; 6) elections.

The session presidium held its first meeting this afternoon, Comrade Liu Jie presiding. The meeting elected 16 executive chairmen for the session. They are Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Yu Mingtao, Zhao Wenfu, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Liu Mingbang, Hu Shangli, Shao Wenjie, Li Fudu, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Fan Lian, Ma Ruihua, (Wu Shaokui), and (Guo Peijun). The meeting also dealt with other matters pertaining to the session.

## Session Opens 17 Apr

HK180343 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress opened on 17 April, attended by 1,143 deputies. Present were executive chairmen Liu Jie, Liu Zhengwei, Zhao Wenfu, Yu Yichuan, Zhang Shude, Liu Mingbang, Hu Shangli, Chen Bingzhi, Wang Peiyu, Fan Lian, Ma Ruihua, Wu Shaokui, and (Guo Peijun). Comrade Liu Jie presided at the opening ceremony. Comrade Yu Yinchuan made the opening speech.

Acting Governor He Zhukang then delivered a report on the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Henan. "The report was in three parts: 1) the basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Henan; 2) the situation in implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan in Henan; 3) the situation in implementing the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the past 2 years; 4) centered on improving economic results, strive for the complete fulfillment of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the province." He said:

[Begin recording] "The basic tasks of the Sixth 5-Year plan in Henan are to act according to the strategic goal, focal points and measures put forward by the 12th party congress, proceed from Henan reality, continue to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading, further solve various problems in economic development, shift the whole of economic work onto the track of focusing on improving economic results, ensure that the national economy and social undertakings in the province can develop steadily and healthily, achieve decisive victory in bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in the province's economic situation, and lay a good foundation and create still better conditions for national economic and social development during the Seventh 5-Year Plan." [end recording]

He Zhukang gave a number of important explanations regarding the main points of the plan and the relevant issues: "1) Under the premise of improving economic results, maintain an appropriate growth rate in industrial and agricultural production; 2) Concentrate the necessary capital for construction of key projects and technical transformation in the enterprises; 3) Speed up the development of education, science and culture and improve the scientific and technical level of the people of the whole province; 4) Actively develop internal and external trade and expand external economic and technical exchanges; 5) Ensure balanced budget and credits and maintain basic price stability in the markets; 6) Strictly control population growth and gradually improve people's living standards."

Speaking on Henan's performance in the first 2 years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, He Zhukang said:

[Begin recording] "Total output value of industry and agriculture in 1981 grew by 6.7 percent, compared with the planned figure of 4.6 percent. In 1982 the growth was 4.2 percent, compared with a planned 5 percent. The average growth for the 2 years was 5.5 percent, higher than the average annual growth projected in the draft of the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Economic results have improved somewhat. The province's national economy has now embarked on the path of steady and healthy development. Notable achievements have also been scored in building spiritual civilization. The whole situation is getting better and better." [end recording]

After reviewing the achievements, Comrade He Zhukang fully affirmed the good contributions of all sectors in promoting Henan's economy.

On fulfilling the tasks for the next 3 years, he said: "1) We must continue to bring into play the power of the policies and of science and further speed up agricultural development; 2) strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and step up construction of key projects and technical transformation in the enterprises; 3) rely on the progress of science and technology to promote development of the national economy; 4) apply the spirit of reform in continuing to do a good job of readjustment and all-round consolidation of the enterprises, and improve their management standards; 5) proceeding from reality, carry out resolute and orderly reform of the economic management setup."

Provincial Financial Department Director (Tang Baoqi) then made a report on the final accounts for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983.

#### Plenary Meeting Held

HK221522 Zhongzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Summary] This afternoon, the first session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress held its second plenary meeting in the People's Hall. Executive Chairman Liu Zhengwei presided over the meeting. Other executive chairmen attending today's meeting included Li Baoguang, Hou Zhiying, Liu Mingbang, Hu Shangli, Wu Shaokui, (Hu Tingzhi), (Tang Guoyun), (Zheng Xingwang), (Zuo Mingsheng), (Wang Dezheng), (Liu Huanli), (Kong Yufa), (Wang Weishan), (Luo Zishan) and (Duan Laiying).

Shao Wenjie, vice chairman of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee and concurrently secretary general, made a work report of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee. "In his report, Shao Wenjie summed up in eight aspects the situation of the main work of the fifth provincial people's congress standing committee over the past 3 years or so;

"1. Vigorously organizing all people throughout the province to discuss the draft of the revised constitution and to study and publicize the new constitution;

"2. Seriously unfolding legislative work and strengthening the building of the legal system;

"3. Discussing and deciding our province's important items of work in accordance with the law;

"4. Listening to [words indistinct] two reports and exercising supervisory power in accordance with the law;

"5. Exercising the power of appointment and removal in accordance with the procedures formulated by the law;

"6. Completing direct electoral work at the county level;

"7. Completing the preparatory work for the change of the fifth provincial people's congress;

"8 Strengthening ties with people's deputies."

He emphatically said: "The achievements in the above-mentioned work were scored with the concerted efforts of all deputies of the fifth provincial people's congress and the standing committee members and with the vigorous support of all people throughout the province. This played a very good part in developing socialist democracy, putting the socialist legal system on a sound basis and promoting the four modernizations in our province. However, we have not done our work very sufficiently. There is much deficiency. This requires us to further sum up experiences."

Subsequently, Ding Shi, president of the provincial higher people's court, made a work report on the provincial higher people's court, and Li Fuxiang, chief procurator of the provincial people's procuratorate, made a work report on the provincial people's procuratorate.

Today's meeting was attended by 1,123 deputies. Provincial CPPCC committee members who are attending the first meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC committee and responsible persons of relevant departments at the provincial level and some city, county and district people's congress standing committees attended the meeting as non-voting delegates.

#### Budget Report Given

HK230415 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 21 Apr 83

[Summary] Provincial Finance Department Director (Tang Baoqi) has delivered a report on the final accounts for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983 at the first session of the Sixth Henan Provincial People's Congress. He said: On the basis of developing production, the province achieved a balanced budget with a slight surplus last year. The readjusted 1982 budget revenue was 3,204 million yuan, and the actual revenue total was 3,349 million yuan, 3.8 percent more than in 1981. The province subscribed to 174 million yuan worth of state treasury bonds, overfulfilling the quota by 13 million yuan. Actual expenditures during the year amounted to 2,986 million yuan, representing 91.6 percent of the budget for the year and 15.5 percent more than in 1981.

Comrade (Tang Baoqi) said: The province's budgeted revenue for 1983 is 3,375 million yuan. The budgeted expenditure is 3,059 million yuan. "We must do everything possible to keep spending within the budget and achieve a balanced budget."

(Tang Baoqi) therefore proposed the following measures in his report: "1) Vigorously promote the development of production, strive to improve economic results, and increase both production and revenue; 2) It is necessary to speed up the pace of substituting tax payments for delivery of profits in state-owner enterprises; 3) Strengthen tax collection management and bring into full play the role of tax collection as an economic lever; 4) Do a good job in the distribution of state treasury bonds and the work of raising capital for key construction projects in energy and communications, and ensure the fulfillment of the distribution plan; 5) Strictly control the scale of investment in fixed assets and strengthen supervision over the allocation of capital construction funds; 6) Strengthen management over spending and improve the results of capital utilization; 7) Strengthen fiscal supervision and strictly enforce fiscal discipline; and 8) Strengthen investigation and study and improve work style."

#### HUBEI CPC ISSUES LEADERSHIP WORK STYLE RULES

HK211454 Wuhan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Apr 83

[Summary] Yesterday, the Hubei Provincial CPC Standing Committee meeting formulated several specific regulations on improving the leadership work style of the provincial CPC standing committee. "With a view to leading all people throughout the province to create a new situation in socialist modernization, the provincial CPC standing committee must establish a new and good work style, take the lead in implementing the party constitution, the guiding principles and the spirit of documents No 4 and 5 of the central authorities in 1983, persist in keeping in line, ideologically and politically, with the central authorities, further put democratic centralism and collective leadership on a sound basis, closely integrate with the masses and endeavor to raise efficiency."

In view of this, the following specific regulations have been formulated:

1. We must enhance our spontaneity for study, carry forward the study style of linking theory with practice, strive to study and master the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and seriously study and understand the spirit of the important documents and instructions of the Central Authorities." Every standing committee member must study hard relevant professional knowledge and raise the level of their work.
2. It is necessary to conduct investigation and study. The provincial CPC committee must study and put forward certain important subjects and organize relevant departments in a planned way to conduct systematic investigation and study. Every standing committee member must spend at least 2 months each year at the grassroots units to investigate and study the new situation and new problems. They must then write investigation reports to the provincial CPC committee.
3. It is essential to further put on a sound basis the system of linking collective leadership with dividing work among individuals. Important problems must be discussed collectively by the standing committee. Every secretary and every standing committee member must be responsible for his own work. The agenda of the monthly standing committee meeting must be prepared in advance.
4. We must resolutely implement the instruction of the central authorities that leading cadres must personally draft the important documents and must not ask their secretaries to do this for them. They must personally draft their own important speeches and reports.
5. We must reduce the number of meetings and documents. Preparations for the provincial CPC standing committee meetings and work conferences must be made well in advance so as to heighten the quality of the meetings and conferences. In general, secretaries and standing committee members do not attend or speak at meetings held by departments at the provincial level. All activities must be simplified as much as possible. All documents that should be issued by the government must not be issued in the name of the provincial CPC committee, nor jointly in the name of the provincial CPC committee and the government.
6. In dealing with problems and in work, consideration must be given to lower-level units and grassroots units. Education must be conducted for and assistance must be given to lower-level units.
7. It is imperative to keep ties with the masses and to pay attention to improving the relations between leading cadres and the masses. Apart from important meetings, activities at important festivals, important mass activities and other necessary activities, newspapers and broadcasting and television stations must not, in general, report the activities of the provincial CPC standing committee members.
8. We must take the lead in studying and implementing the party constitution and strengthen the cultivation of our party spirit. We must set an example in improving party work style.

HUBEI: GUAN GUANGFU ATTENDS CPPCC MEETING

HK160700 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 83

[Summary] The first meeting of the Fifth Hubei Provincial CPPCC Committee solemnly opened in Hongshan auditorium, Wuchang this morning.

Present at the meeting were Guan Guangfu, Wang Guanguo, Huang Zhichen, Shen Yinluo, Ren Rong, Wang Gun, Gao Yunlu, Han Ningfu, Li Wenyuan, (Guo Zhengxian), Liang Shufen), (Wang Wansheng) and other leading comrades of the provincial CPC committee, people's congress standing committee, people's government, Wuhan PLA Units and Hubei Provincial Military District.

Li Wei, executive chairman of the meeting's presidium, presided over the meeting. Vice Chairman of the Fourth Provincial CPPCC Committee Zhou Jifeng gave an opening speech.

"In the report on the work of the fourth provincial CPPCC standing committee, Vice Chairman Zhang Wencai pointed out that under the guidance of correct policies of the CPC Central Committee and under the leadership of the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee, the patriotic united front has been quickly restored and developed in our province. The scope and target of the CPPCC work have been extended to counties and grassroots besides big cities. Before the Cultural Revolution, there were only 30 CPPCC organizations; they have now increased to 63. With the approval of the higher authorities, another 16 CPPCC organizations at city and county levels will be set up. With the shift of the focus of our party's work, the major work of the people's CPPCC has also been changed to the path of socialist modernization. The CPPCC organizations at all levels are making good use of the rich knowledge and experience of their members. Through different channels and in varied forms, they are participating in the state political, economic and cultural life and are making valuable contributions to the four modernizations in our country."

When speaking on the major tasks ahead of the provincial CPPCC, "Comrade Zhang Wencai pointed out that 1983 is a year of reforms; the CPPCC must carry on its work in the spirit of reform. It must adopt new methods and forms in its work so as to keep in step with the new period. By adhering to the 12th party congress spirit, the CPPCC must work in accordance with the state Constitution and its own newly established Constitution. We must conduct more education in theory and policy of the united front so as to deepen our understanding of the nature, position and role of the CPPCC. We must give the reins to the development of a patriotic united front and the work of striving for great unity and national reunification. The CPPCC must be turned into a big stage for united front activities as well as a link in united front work in various fields. We must do well in political consultations and democratic supervision in light of the principle of coexistence for a long time to come, supervising each other, showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace together."

Finally, he called for vigorously developing the patriotic united front, bringing the important role of the people's CPPCC into full play and striving to create new situations in socialist modernization, patriotic united front work and the work of the people's CPPCC.

#### HUBEI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

HK140552 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 83

[Text] The 21st meeting of the 5th Hubei Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concluded today. All preparations for the first session of the sixth provincial people's congress are now complete. Vice Chairman Lin Musen presided at the meeting today. The meeting discussed and approved the work report of the provincial people's congress standing committee and decided to submit it to the provincial people's congress session for discussion.

HUBEI PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS HELD IN WUHAN

## Preparatory Meeting 16 Apr

HK170222 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in Wuchang this morning. The meeting, attended by 911 deputies, approved the name list of the congress presidium and secretary-general and the congress agenda. The agenda is as follows: 1) to listen to Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen's government work report; 2) to listen to the report of the provincial financial bureau on the final accounts for 1982 and the draft budget for 1983; 3) to listen to a report on the work of the provincial people's congress standing committee; 4) to listen to work reports of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate; 5) to adopt resolutions on these reports; 6) to elect deputies to the Sixth NPC; 7) to elect the standing committee members of the provincial people's congress, the governor and vice governors, the president of the provincial higher and prefectural intermediate people's courts and the chief procurators of the province and of the branch procuratorates.

The congress presidium held its first meeting this morning, presided over by Comrade Han Ningfu. The meeting approved the name lists of the presidium executive chairmen and the deputy secretaries-general, together with other matters pertinent to the congress.

## Session Opens 17 Apr

HK180245 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 17 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress opened in the Hongshan Hall in Wuchang this morning. Executive Chairman Lin Musen presided at the opening ceremony. Comrade Han Ningfu delivered the opening speech.

Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen then delivered a government work report. "The report was in four parts. In the first part he reviewed the achievements of the province in building socialist material and spiritual civilization since the 1st session of the 5th provincial people's congress, under the guidance of the spirit of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee. He cited a series of figures to illustrate this tremendous victory. Part two of the report said that in light of the existing foundation and conditions, Hubei's four modernizations drive should not just reach the average national level but exceed that level, and the province should strive to advance in the front rank in socialist modernization. In order to achieve this aim, Comrade Huang Zhizhen put forward a number of specific measures in his report. Part three of the report stressed that the entire process of the four modernizations drive must be imbued with reform. It is necessary to proceed from reality and carry out reforms in an all-round, systematic, resolute and orderly way, under planning and measures. Part four demanded that the government at all levels and all subordinate departments in the province further improve government work and persistently maintain complete political and ideological unity with the Central Committee. In government leadership work, it is necessary to strengthen investigation and study. Work personnel in government at all levels must respect discipline and the law, work in a fair and impartial way and keep close ties with the masses. The government at all levels and all departments must strengthen their concept of the overall situation, strengthen centralized unity and the sense of organization and discipline, put their work systems on a sound basis, and improve administrative efficiency."

The opening ceremony was attended by 923 deputies. Apart from Lin Musen, today's executive chairmen were Han Ningfu, Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Shi Chuan, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo and Lin Shaonan.

Acting Governor Huang Zhizhen pointed out in his report: "Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th Central Committee, Hubei Province has brought order out of chaos in all respects, from guiding ideology to practical work on all fronts, eliminated leftist influence, and overcome all kinds of difficulties left behind by the 10 years of internal disorder. All undertakings have progressed victoriously and the situation has improved every year. In particular the situation that emerged last year was one of the best for many years. The province reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture. New records were set in output of grain, oil-bearing crops, fiber crops, silk cocoons, tea, tobacco and tangerines. Total grain output rose by 14.4 percent over 1981 and showed an increase of 23.5 percent over 1977, before the first plenary session of the fifth provincial people's congress. Output of oil-bearing crops rose by 34.9 percent over 1981 and showed a rise of 200 percent over 1977. The number of pigs in the province increased by 5.2 percent over 1981, while pond fish output rose by 11.9 percent. Total output value of the commune and brigade enterprises rose by 18.4 percent over 1981 and 78.5 percent over 1977. Total output value of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fisheries was 14.7 percent higher than in 1981 and 28.2 percent higher than in 1977. Cotton output fell by 5 percent compared with 1981, due to continuous overcast, wet weather and other factors.

"In industrial production, we centered our efforts on improving economic results, and continued to implement the principle of readjustment, restructuring, reorganization and upgrading. Total output value last year was 10.5 percent higher than in 1981 and 102.3 percent higher than in 1977. Communications and transport overfulfilled the plans every month. The year's geology prospecting task was fulfilled. In capital construction attention was paid to concentrating forces to ensure the key projects. Construction of a number of key projects for production and people's daily life made relatively rapid progress. There were relatively big increases in investment in agriculture, energy, communications, science, education, and urban construction, and relatively good results were produced. The eight energy industry projects have all been completed.

"The commerce front worked hard to support production, reform the setup, relax the policies, get a good grasp of product procurement and expand commodity circulation. The urban and rural markets present a scene of prosperity not seen for many years.

"On the basis of developing production, the province's financial revenue rose by 6.4 percent over 1981 and by 86.4 percent over 1977. There was a balanced budget with a slight surplus."

Average rural incomes rose by an average of 33.6 percent per person compared with 1981. A number of 1,000 and 10,000-yuan households also appeared. Good successes were also achieved in other fields such as education, culture and tourism.

Session Concludes 25 Apr

HK260132 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Hubei Provincial People's Congress concluded today after 9 days in session. Han Ningfu was executive chairman at the closing ceremony. The session elected 112 persons, including Li Xiannian and Chen Pixian, as deputies to the Sixth NPC.

Han Ningfu was elected chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Huang Zhizhen was elected governor of Hubei. The congress also adopted resolutions on the various work reports submitted to it.

The closing session was attended by 921 deputies. The other executive chairmen present were Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo, and Lin Shaonan. The participants in the first meeting of the fifth provincial CPPCC attended as observers. Comrade Han Ningfu delivered the closing speech.

"The Session elected Han Ningfu chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee, and Li Fuquan, Zhang Xiulong, Tao Shuzeng, Jiao Dexiu, Tang Zhe, Zhang Jinxian, Wu Xianwen, Shi Chuan, Lin Musen, Chu Chuanyu, Wang Zhizhuo and Lin Shaonan -- female as vice chairmen of the committee. (Shan Yijie) was elected secretary-general." There are 47 members of the committee.

"The session elected Huang Zhizhen governor of Hubei and Tian Ying, Guo Zhenquan, Liang Shufen -- female, Wang Hanzhang and Wang Libin vice governors."

The session elected (Zhang Siqing) president of the provincial higher people's court and (Zhong Shuqing) as chief provincial procurator.

#### HUNAN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS

##### Preparatory Meeting

HK250200 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress held a preparatory meeting in Changsha this morning. Provincial people's congress standing committee Vice Chairman Guo Sen presided. Vice Chairman Qi Shouliang reported on the preparatory work for the session. He said: The province has elected 989 deputies this session.

Qi Shouliang said in his report: "In order to gradually build the provincial people's congress standing committee into an authoritative people's power organ, it is essential to carry out some reforms to the sixth provincial people's congress standing committee. These mainly consist of reducing the number of overlapping concurrent posts, establishing an appropriate number of full-time committee members, and increasing the number of members who are familiar with conditions in all aspects and also have a certain degree of specialized knowledge. Apart from that, the standing committee's administrative organs should also be appropriately augmented and strengthened. The fact that, when the provincial people's congress is not in session, there are no specialized committees carrying out regular investigation and study and considering and drafting various motions is detrimental to the effective exercise of functions by the people's congress and its standing committee. We therefore propose that four special committees, for nationalities, legal affairs, financial and economic work, and education, science, culture and public health be established by the sixth provincial people's congress."

The session presidium held its first meeting today. The meeting elected Wan Da, Mao Zhiyong, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Qi Shouliang, Liu Zheng, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Xinmin, Luo Qiuyue, Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue, and Xiong Qingquan as executive chairmen of the presidium.

## Session Opens 25 Apr

HK260257 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Summary] The first session of the Sixth Hunan Provincial People's Congress opened in Changsha today. The executive chairmen today were Wan Da, Mao Zhiyong, Kong Anmin, Shi Bangzhi, Qi Shouliang, Liu Zheng, Wu Zhiyuan, Chen Xinmin, Luo Qiuyue, Guo Sen, Tao Zhiyue and Xiong Qingquan. Comrade Wan Da declared the session open and delivered the opening speech, in which he reviewed the agenda for the session.

Governor Sun Guozhi then delivered a government work report. This was in three parts: 1) review of the work of the provincial government since its establishment; 2) explanation of some points in the Sixth 5-Year Plan; 3) carry out reforms in a resolute and orderly way. Speaking on the work of the provincial government, he dwelt on the following five experiences gained in economic work: "1) To unswervingly carry out economic readjustment is the only way to extricate ourselves from difficulties and pursue healthy development of the national economy; 2) Lay stress on reforms and relax the policies in all aspects, in order to enliven the socialist economy; 3) Persistently proceed from reality and make full use of the exiting foundation and natural resources in order to develop the province's advantages in economic construction and avoid the shortcomings; 4) To strengthen urban work and bring into play the role of the towns in economic construction is a matter of strategic significance; 5) In carrying out socialist modernization, it is essential to resolutely correct the erroneous trends of looking down on knowledge and intellectuals, and to bring into full play the role of the intellectuals."

Governor Sun Guozhi then gave an explanation on the following issues in the Sixth 5-Year Plan: "On the guiding ideology for the plan; on strengthening the agricultural foundation; on energy and communications construction; on industrial readjustment and enterprise consolidation; on developing science, education, culture and public health; and on improving the people's living standards and controlling population growth."

On carrying out reforms in a resolute and orderly way, Governor Sun Guozhi spoke on the following points: "on resolutely doing a good job in structural reform; on gradually instituting the management setup of city leadership of rural areas; on extensively promoting all types of management responsibility systems centered on contracted responsibilities; on further expanding enterprise decisionmaking powers; on developing collective and individual economy; on reforming the commodity circulation setup; and on striving to promote reforms in education, science and technology."

Reports on the work of the provincial higher people's court and procuratorate were also presented at today's session.

RENMIN RIBAO INTERVIEW WITH TAIWAN PILOT

HK261359 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 26 Apr 83 p 4

[Newsletter by RENMIN RIBAO reporters Gao Xinqing, Zhang Mingqing and Ou Qinglin: "He Returns to the Motherland's Embrace -- Visiting Li Dawei, Who Flew His Plane Back to the Mainland of the Motherland"]

[Text] "I always wanted to go back to the mainland so that I could sit down and chat with the descendants of Emperor Yan and Emperor Huang. This dream has finally come true." On the morning of 25 April, in a spacious and well-lit reception room in Fuzhou, Major Li Dawei, head of the first flight under the reconnaissance squadron of the No 1 aviation brigade subordinate to the Taiwan Army, said the above things cheerfully on seeing the reporters.

Three days ago, at noon, Li Dawei emerged from the cockpit of his U-6A airplane and set foot on the soil of the mainland of the motherland. He was so excited! "I waved to the crowd who came up to welcome me. To me, this wave of my hand bore historical significance. I will never forget it. After I had alighted from the plane, when I saw the lively kids, stone houses and young soldiers, the mainland was no longer strange to me. What impressed me most was the cup of hot milk poured for me by the compatriots. It was so sweet!"

Wearing a radiant face, Li Dawei spoke with fervor and assurance and answered our questions freely. He said: "The Taiwan authorities said that I returned to the mainland because I had lost my way and was forced to land. How could it be? Only a 3-year-old child would believe this. I was twice conferred the title of hero of the 'KMT army' and received by Chiang Ching-kuo. I have logged more than 2,600 hours and I took off from Hualien Airfield in the eastern part of Taiwan. How could I lose my way on this flight? I have considered this for a long time and made 'plans' for my return. I have suffered untold hardships throughout the whole course. At first, I planned to return before the Spring Festival, but there was no opportunity. This time, I chose the bad weather. The plane flew near the sea surface at a low altitude. The weather was rainy and foggy. I was afraid that my plane would land on Matsu. In that case, all my efforts would have been wasted. I flew the plane to the coast of the mainland and had circled for more than 20 minutes before I found a place to land."

Li Dawei said: In making the decision to return, I was torn by conflicting thoughts. I have left my parents, a sweet home and a lovely daughter. It is not difficult to conceive how I feel. In appearance, Taiwan is flourishing with high-rise buildings. In reality, there is crime, aimlessness and a void. He said: I have an apartment and an automobile. My wife works in a trade firm and we are quite well off. However, a man cannot live for himself alone. The Taiwan authorities are corrupt. Perhaps, in 1 or 2 years, we might degenerate and become corrupt too. In that case, we will be finished. What about the next generation? They will perish. Li Dawei has exposed the dark side of the society in Taiwan: In Taiwan, there are many "triad societies" who possess weapons and collaborate with the police force to run gambling dens and commit crime. In the Army, there are members of the "Qing Gang" [name of a secret society] who act as "godfathers." In Taiwan, prices soar and there is widespread corruption. Money comes first in everything. If one has money, one can win a lawsuit and kill people without paying with one's own life. There are pornographic dens everywhere. Even the barber shops are also pornographic dens. Girl students of the universities go to the "saloon bars" to chat, dance and sleep with people and so on.

"A man has thoughts," Li Dawei continued. "One's aspirations cannot be fulfilled by eating meat and watching a striptease. A sense of emptiness follows excessive enjoyment. Taiwan is not a genuine welfare state and its prosperity is but a false impression. I am 33. I have lived under such circumstances and I know much about them. I am now politically awakened and I have gained a thorough understanding of things."

At this point, Li Dawei stopped for a while to light a "Zhonghua" cigarette. And then, he continued solemnly: "The better I came to understand the society in Taiwan, the more I felt disappointed. As I felt disappointed, I began to lose heart and as I lost heart, I ached for new hopes."

He prayed for them, he did not know which way to go and he felt depressed. Where was the way out? After Huang Zhicheng had returned to the motherland, Li frequently listened to broadcast programs from the motherland, watched television programs on the beautiful landscape and scenic spots of the motherland and tried to learn about the actual conditions of the mainland of the mother country by every possible means. The Communist Party is not as terrifying as the Taiwan authorities say in their propaganda. A new chapter in history has been opened up and the mainland of the mother country has taken a new road. After abandoning such "terrifying" ideas, he gradually realized that magnificent constructions, which are related to the foundation of a country, were being carried out in the mainland of the mother country. Finally he built up confidence. He began to have a warm feeling and a sense of belonging toward the mainland of the mother country. After discussing his thoughts, Li Dawei cheerfully said: "At last, I have returned! If I can meet Huang Zhicheng, I think both of us will spontaneously smile an understanding smile!"

Li Dawei asked the reporter to relay his regards to the compatriots of the mainland of the mother country. He said: I have returned with a purpose and I am full of confidence, I want to do my share for the reunification of the motherland and contribute to the four modernizations. Talking about his parents, parents-in-law, his wife and his daughter who he has left in Taiwan, he said: "I did not tell anybody about this flight in advance. I hope my relatives and friends will understand my situation and pardon me. Let people know I am all right. There is no need to worry about me. I want the Taiwan authorities not to make trouble for my relatives. My father has worked for the KMT all his life and he is quite miserable. I hope the Taiwan authorities will not confiscate his small house and I warmly expect to be reunited with my wife and daughter on the mainland as soon as possible."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE ASKED NOT TO CALL CPC 'CHINA'

OW261319 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 20 Apr 83 p 2

[Text] It is learned that the Government Information Office [GIO] has taken steps to ask the Taipei Office of the American Institute in Taiwan, in publishing such printed materials as the "Backgrounders" from now on, not to run counter to our national policy and not to refer to the Chinese Communists as China, but as the Chinese Communists. However, the American Institute in Taiwan obviously has paid no attention to the request.

Spokesman of the American Institute in Taiwan (Mei-yao) told our reporter this morning that he had "no comment" on this matter. He suggested that inquiries be made to the Coordination Council for North American Affairs.

GIO officials disclosed that the GIO requested by telephone that the American Institute in Taiwan change the practice, and that the American Institute in Taiwan indicated that it can only deal with the Coordination Council for North American Affairs. So the GIO sent an official letter to the Coordination Council, urging it to handle the matter.

The authorities concerned are taking this matter very seriously. However, up to now, the American Institute in Taiwan has not indicated acceptance of the correction.

The "Backgrounder" is published in our country by the American Institute in Taiwan. It is registered at the GIO, registration number "Gio Pan Tai Hsun No 0048," and its publisher is registered as (Pi Li-tun). It is also registered as press materials for mailing purposes at the Chinese Postal Service, permit No Pei Tai Tzu 0373. Like other domestic publications, it should accept GIO control.

The "Backgrounder" is published irregularly. It usually carries remarks of U.S. officials and is printed in both English and Chinese languages. The obvious references to the Chinese Communists as "China" in the English version are always translated as "Chung Guo [China]." This obviously is contradictory to the concept that "China is not the CPC, and the CPC is not China," recently put forward by GIO Director Sung Chu-yu. It also obviously goes against our fundamental national policy of not recognizing the Chinese Communist regime as representing China. Many people are of the opinion that all printed materials published domestically should follow this national policy, including those by foreigners.

RADIO REPORTS CHUNG YANG JIH PAO EXPLOSION

OW261357 Taipei Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 25 Apr 83

[Text] According to a dispatch from Taipei, an explosion took place at 1107 this morning in the business department office on the ground floor of the Chung Yang Jih Pao building located at the Chunghsiao East Road, Taipei. A total of 12 persons were slightly injured. The provincial criminal investigation division and the Chenchung police station have formed a special team to investigate the reason for the explosion.

While heightening its vigilance, the business department of the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO resumed normal operations in the afternoon. Four of the injured were staff members of the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO (Wang Ting-hsien), (Hsu Nan-chou), (Su Yun-shih) and (Yuan Wen-an). The rest of the injured were readers of the newspaper who had gone to the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO on business, as well as some pedestrians outside of the French windows of the business department.

They were (Chu Hui-lien), (Wu A-chiao), (Ma Tien-fang), [name indistinct], (Wang Wen-hua), (Chou Yang-yu) [names indistinct]. They were injured by shattered glass from the explosion. In addition, (Chu Chung-hui), a fire brigade team leader, cut his finger while rescuing the injured. The 12 injured people were sent by the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO staffers and the fire brigade members to the Taiwan University Hospital and the fire brigade members to the Taiwan University Hospital and the Chung Hsing Hospital for medical treatment. Only (Wang Ting-hsien) had to be hospitalized because a face injury seemed fairly serious. The rest of the injured people returned to their homes for recuperation after receiving medical treatment at the hospitals.

A preliminary investigation revealed that the explosion took place on the left side of the counter in the business department under a newspaper rack. There was heavy smoke following the explosion. After the staffers of the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO had taken initial action to deal with the explosion, the fire brigade rapidly rushed to the scene. The explosion had shattered the French windows as well as parts of the ceiling. An on-the-spot investigation is underway.

(Ho An-ping), director of the department of police affairs; Yang Chin-tsung, mayor of Taipei; (Yen Shih-chu), chief of the Taipei Police Bureau; (Tu Chia-chi), head of the fire brigade; and people of journalist circles went to the CHUNG YANG JIH PAO to express their solicitude.

#### LEGISLATURE APPROVES DONOR PLAN FOR ADB

OW271058 Taipei CNA in English 0944 GMT 27 Apr 83

[Text] Taipei, April 27 (CNA) -- The Legislative Yuan has approved a proposal for the Republic of China to donate \$500,000 to the Asian Development Fund of the Asian Development Bank each year for four years beginning in 1984.

Money from the Asian Development Fund is loaned to poor countries in the region with a 1 percent service charge and is repayable over a 40-year period.

Until now, only advanced industrialized nations have donated money to the fund, but in 1981 it was suggested that certain developing countries might also wish to donate U.S. dollars 3.5 million for the next four years, Korea U.S. dollars 2.5 million, the ROC \$2 million, and Hong Kong \$1 million.

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**DATE FILMED**

April 28, 1983

